FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GDR MISSILES AS A COUNTERMEASURE 'FORCED'

LD161121 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in German to Germany 1930 GMT 16 May 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] An additional number of Soviet operational-tactical missile complexes of enhanced range are being stationed on GDR territory. This was announced by the USSR Defense Ministry. This measure is being implemented in accordance with the agreement between the two countires. It is a forced measure, compelled by the stationing of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

As is known, the first batteries of the Pershing II have been made operational in the FRG. In Italy and England the installation of the U.S. cruise missile is in progress. In the announcement by the USSR Defense Ministry it is stressed that further Warsaw Pact response measures will be strictly within the limits necessary to maintain the balance of forces and neutralize the concrete threat against the Soviet Union and its allies emanating in part from the stationing of new U.S. missiles.

In the West, including the FRG, regret is expressed in connection with the socialist countries' action. There are statements of concern about the fact that it leads to an increase in the level of military confrontation in Europe. It is notable however, that these hypocritical statements are made by people who have done a great deal to ensure that the appearance of the U.S. nuclear missiles in the Old World become a reality. Today they give assurances that they had not expected countermeasures by the socialist countries.

But hold on a minute! The Soviet Union and its partners made no secret of the fact that, in the event U.S. missiles were stationed in Western Europe, adequate measures would be taken as regards both the United States and its NATO partners who made their territory available for U.S. nuclear missiles. Washington and Bonn, London and Rome were fully informed on this. They knew about it, but nevertheless gave the green light to the well-known NATO arms modernization.

In order to achieve this the Reagan administration even went so far as to undermine the process of limiting and reducing nuclear missiles, by torpedoing the negotiations both on strategic arms and on nuclear weapons in Europe. The governments of the Western European countries have in effect supported Washington's actions. Moreover, in opening the way for the U.S. missiles, contrary to the will of the majority of the population, they gave assurances that the stationing of U.S. weapons was a direct means of achieving an agreement.

These, then, are the means to achieve this: above all the striving to destroy the existing balance of forces that exists between East and West, between the Soviet Union and the United States, in the West's favor; in addition, to create a material basis for conducting a limited nuclear war in Europe.

The plans for such a war are being worked out in the Pentagon. The deployment was carried out so that the Pershing II would be within range and the cruise missiles are, by virtue of their specifications, almost invulnerable.

Could the Soviet Union, under these conditions, ignore the danger created for it and for its partners by the U.S. missiles in Western Europe? Of course it could not, and the Soviet leaders have warned that parity will be maintained, albeit at a higher level, and their words match their actions.

But here is the crucial question: What have the Western European countries gained by giving in to the United States's demands and offering their territory for the U.S. missiles? They have gained nothing. They have in effect turned into the United States' nuclear hostages. They made their security dependent on the decisions made overseas.

To realize this is an agonizing process. To judge by the CDU congress in Stuttgart, the FRG is still a long way from this realization. At any rate, Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl spoke from the rostrum of the congress of loyalty to the missiles plans of the United States and NATO. In other countries, for instance in Italy, conclusions have been drawn and the most recent statements by Prime Minister Craxi and his call for the resumption of the negotiations underline this.

As far as the Soviet side is concerned, it is not thought that the present development cannot be untangled. The negotiations on the European nuclear weapons can be resumed at any time, but first the United States and its partners must eliminate the obstacles they created by stationing their new missiles in Europe and then, it must be said, the necessity for the countermeasures by the socialist states would disappear.

CDE DELEGATES SUPPORT SOVIET PROPOSALS

LD170628 Moscow TASS in English 0322 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Stockholm May 17 TASS -- The Soviet document which was submitted here on May 8, this year, to the participants in the current Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and on Disarmament in Europe, reflects the realistic and unbiased approach to the solution of the tasks of the Stockholm forum. The realisation of the proposals contained in it would contribute to lowering the level of military confrontation in the continent and to restoring trust between peoples, representatives of various countries emphasize in their speeches.

The delegation of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) fully supports the document, pointed out Ambassador Guenter Buehring, the head of the delegation. The Soviet Union's proposals are aimed at achieving a positive turn in East-West relations. Of special importance are large-scale political measures, including the renunciation of a first use of nuclear weapons by the nuclear powers participating in the conference, the conclusion of treaty on non-use of military force. These measures, along with other initiatives, including those on the establishment of nuclear-free zones in various parts of Europe, are aimed at lessening the danger of nuclear confrontation. The Soviet document, the GDR's representative stressed, gives a new positive impulse to the conference's work.

Ambassador Constantin Ene, who is heading the delegation of Romania, voiced conviction that the proposals set out in the document will become useful steps along the lines of strengthening mutual trust and security in the continent.

The head of the Bulgarian delegation, Ambassador Lyuben Petrov stated that the proposals tabled by the Soviet Union indicate ways and means for the normilisation of international relations. The large-scale measures of political and treaty-legal character as well as measures in the military field put forward in the Soviet document acquire particular topicality now that peace has become more brittle and that trust between states in Europe and their security have been seriously undermined by the started deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries. These measures are based on the joint initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty member states, and there is no doubt that the practical implementation of these proposals will become a good basis for the building of confidence and security in Europe.

Representatives of Italy, Spain, and Denmark who spoke at plenary meetings pointed out the positive importance of the introduction of the USSR's official document, and stated that it will be attentively studied by them.

BULGARIAN, FRG PARTIES BACK DIALOGUE, DETENTE

PM161029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Readiness for Dialogue"]

[Text] Sofia, 14 May -- The BCP and the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] have confirmed their readiness and desire to continue efforts to renew sincere and constructive dialogue between East and West in conformity with the principles of equality and identical security and to return to detente and broad mutually beneficial economic cooperation.

This is stressed in a report issued here on the talks between T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, and E. Bahr, member of the SPD Presidium Board and chairman of the FRG Bundestag Subcommittee on Disarmament and Arms Control.

FALIN SCORES ADELMAN VIEW OF ARMS CONTROL

PM161402 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Valentin Falin "Political Observer's Opinion": "Going Nowhere"]

[Text] No wind is a fair wind to a man who does not know what harbor he is heading for, the ancient Roman philosopher and playwright Seneca noted. You cannot help recalling this dictum when looking back on the waverings of U.S. policy over the past decade, with its unending "changes of direction," diversionary maneuvers and ruses.

That not-unknown K. Adelman, director of the government Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, admitted recently that "the debate currently under way in Washington on the subject of aims and political lines in the sphere of arms control" is frequently marked by considerable differences. R. Reagan's stance has failed to secure approval "on a bipartisan basis" within the country. And it is being criticized among the allies. The result is disorder. The director calls for a rallying of ranks under the neoconservative banner of the present administration. Otherwise, he threatens, "U.S. efforts in the arms control sphere will not succeed."

R. Reagan's protege is campaigning for his patron, you will say, he is making speeches in favor of power diplomacy, which precludes the consideration of both sides' interests and proceeds from the assumption of U.S. superiority and U.S. freedom to choose the means for attaining its ends. So what is new here? So far, nothing. But we will learn something new from his subsequent deliberations.

"Nuclear arms are causing serious concern among the Western public," Adelman admits. "And this is quite understandable. Nuclear weapons are indeed horrifying weapons which can cause unprecedented destruction....All the world's nuclear arms together now exceed 5,000-fold the firepower used by all sides in World War II." It would be logical to expect to hear after this realistic statement of fact some reasoning in support of a ban on nuclear arms, or a pledge renouncing their first use, or at least a declaration of readiness to freeze the production of these weapons. But nothing of the sort.

Adelman has no misgivings about Washington's plans to produce around 17,000 new nuclear charges before the end of the decade, or about its intention to continue nuclear tests and to deploy nuclear weapons in more and more parts of the world.

"Nuclear facilities must," in his words, "definitely remain one of the U.S. policy's main components in the sphere of ensuring security." Adelman describes the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons as "unwise and dangerous," since it would limit U.S. opportunities to "deter" a potential adversary. And so that no minion should entertain any bright hopes, the director professes "firm U.S. adherence to this (nuclear) means of containment for the sake of the defense of its European allies," NATO, and the West as a whole, and the U.S. right to use that means as and when the U.S. leadership sees fit.

Let us recall for the sake of clarity that Washington has from the outset interpreted -- and judging by everything still interprets -- "containment" as "deliberate and consistent pressure," primarily on the socialist countries by means of a "buildup of superior military might." Given this kind of "containment," what becomes of the allies is of secondary importance, since its main objective is to cushion a retaliatory strike against the center of the capitalist world, U.S. territory itself. To this end the Americans would like to barricade themselves behind mountains of weapons deployed on foreign territories and so turn the United States into a kind of nuclear porcupine.

The preamble to a draft resolution on freezing nuclear arms introduced in the U.S. Congress in June 1982 noted that the United States has "approximately 3,200 units (charges) of strategic weapons more than the USSR, while all NATO countries taken together have 7,000 units of nuclear weapons more." That means that the West's "safety margin" is at least that high. Thus, in adopting the idea of a freeze, the USSR is taking a definite risk in the interests of peace. But present-day Washington refuses to be satisfied with mere advantage. Overwhelming superiority is what it would like.

However, opposition to the Reagan administration's nuclear doctrines and plans has assumed such a scale that it no longer can be ignored. Besides, U.S. attempts to gain qualitative superiority over the Soviet Union in the nuclear sphere are being thwarted "by the Russians building up their own potential." So what is the answer? Supplementing the nuclear race with a "conventional" arms race, Adelman replies.

I have not quoted the word "conventional" by accident. "The time may not be far off," the agency director has declared, "when conventional weapons systems will be developed, capable of fulfilling military functions which only nuclear weapons were capable of fulfilling up to now. These systems are based on technical methods which make it possible to improve the ways of detecting and recognizing targets on the battlefield and in the rear; on more sophisticated command, control, and communications systems; and on more effective nonnuclear minitions -- the so-called 'smart' weapons."

According to Adelman, the development and deployment of "smart" weapons will make it possible to apply a more "reliable and better balanced strategy of containment." Balanced, primarily in the sense that "strategists taking decisions would have a choice in repulsing various levels of aggression." I invite you once again to take note of the American interpretation of the concept of "aggression." The list of situations which are classed as a threat to U.S. interests and aggression features in particular internal events in the regions of the Near and Middle East, Central and Latin America, southern Africa, and Southeast Asia -- events which occur without outside intervention but entail changes which do not suit Washington. If the Americans take it into their heads, they can interpret the USSR's ability to neutralize U.S. threats as "aggression."

The agency chief prefers not to go into these details. He is faced with the task of strengthening the Europeans' confidence in U.S. military doctrine, and that confidence will be undermined if they get the impression that we (the Americans) are placing excessive emphasis on nuclear weapons." Campaigning for "an improvement of conventional forces," which "will also necessitate some expenditure," Adelman is trying to win over the allies by promising them "a higher nuclear threshold."

This prospect "would largely reassure the public," and -- he emphasizes -- "allaying public alarm in Western countries in this way is of vital importance for the preservation of our freedom and security in the future." But lest there by any misunderstanding, he concludes, as per usual, with a flourish: "Now, in the nuclear age, we cannot permit ourselves a weak strategy in the sphere of security and arms control, not to mention other spheres."

There is no need to elaborate. Anybody who has any understanding of the essence of this question can see what the present U.S. Administration is working toward. It has to prove, at all costs, the advantages of the policy of confrontation against the policy of detente. And to do this it has to rehabilitate the policy of strength and war. Since the threat of war today -- quite justifiably -- merges with the threat of nuclear war in peoples' consciousness, intensive efforts are made to mislead people with cock-and-bull stories about the feasibility of NATO's waging successful combat operations at the prenuclear level "throughout the depth of the opponent's combat formations." This is presented as choosing the lesser of two evils, although in reality the battles with "smart" weapons Adelman is advocating are only one of the two and a half or three global wars for which U.S. militarism is preparing.

"Vertical or horizontal escalation" scenarios of various kinds are suggested, according to which USSR territory will be the theater of war while U.S. territory, as the strategic rear, will remain untouched. Schemes of the type of "Air-Land Battle 2000" are put forward. The figure 2000 evidently indicates that at the turn of the century the United States should be ready to test the "smart" weapons with the aim -- as stated in the recently compiled FM 100-5 U.S. field service manual -- "of crushing the enemy with a powerful strike from an unexpected direction," proceeding "mercilessly," "rapidly," and "in synchronized fashion." The "unexpected direction" must be understood in terms of time as well as space. Attacking treacherously, taking by surprise, and seizing the initiative, in Washington's belief constitute half a victory. However, history indicates that half a victory often ends in complete defeat.

They should scratch their heads, and perhaps some sensible idea might dawn on them. But no, for the time being R. Reagan, his inspirers, and his minions are itching for a fight. And they are hoisting sails in the hope of catching the wind of war. They are set on a course which leads nowhere. A course for which there must be no fair wind. A course that must be opposed by everyone.

GENERAL CHERVOV ON SPACE MILITARIZATION ISSUE

AU111542 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 May 84 p 6

[Interview given by Colonel-General Nikolay Chervov, Soviet military-political expert, to V. Morozov, NOVOSTI military commentator: "How the United States Is Conquering Space; the Pentagon's Plans and R. Reagan's Peace Rhetorics," date and place not given]

[Text] [Morozov] In his letter to the U.S. Senate on 31 March 1984, the U.S. President declared that "the United States is in favor of the research and utilization of outer space for peaceful aims and for mankind's benefit by all countries." Why was such a declaration necessary?

[Chervov] To throw dust into people's eyes. Because, in the vary same letter, the President also said that he has no intention of coming to an agreement with the Soviet Union on averting the militarization of space because of the difficulties in verifications

However, the issue is not control but the fact that the Pentagon viewpoint is reigning today in the White House. As is known, the Pentagon has been abusing outer space for a long time.

You want examples? There are more than enough of them. The United States has launched 950 military satellites, 700 of them after 1970. Every third flight of the multiple-use shuttle spacecraft takes place according to the Pentagon instruction. This January antisatellite weapons were tested and now new tests are being prepared. Laser weapons and "ray guns" are being developed. They will operate through powerful bundles of power beams. A united Space Command has been set up to prepare war in space. The President has signed Directive No 119 on the program of deploying new arms in space. Outer space is meant to become the stage of military operations, the arena for achieving military supremacy -- that is the line taken by Washington.

In his interview for the ABC television company on 8 April 1984, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger declared that the Reagan administration has no intention of giving up its plans for developing and deploying an extensive antimissile defense system "with elements of space bases," and that in order to achieve this goal it will not even stop at violating and rejecting valid American-Soviet agreements in this sphere. "I am simply enthusiastic," Weinberger said, "about our having taken this road." By this he meant the White House decision to spend, in the next 5 years, about $26 billion on development in the sphere of space militarization.

We could continue to list the examples. In this way, the President's bow in the direction of peaceful space is nothing but a diversionary maneuver.

[Morozov] Then how should one understand the statement made by the President in that very same letter, saying that "the United States will continue to study the possibilities of arms control in space?"

[Chervov] This is clearly pulling the people's leg. Every person with a sober view of things understands that it is far better to come to an agreement on limiting new arms systems at the very beginning, even before testing them, when it is much easier to check on adherence to the agreement, than to do so later, after these arms had been developed, produced, and introduced into equipment.

It is this very thought that applies to the systems of antisatellite weapons. As is known, the USSR has declared that it is willing to begin radically resolving this problem -- that it is willing to come to an agreement that all sides should give up not only testing any and all kinds of antisatellite systems but that they should completely ban the development of new systems and liquidate the existing antisatellite systems. The USSR has pledged itself not to be the first to deploy any kind of antimissile arms in outer space. Is this not proof of the USSR's good will, proof of its determination truly to avert an arms race in space?

[Morozov] Washington is talking about peace, about some Reagan initiatives in the disarmament sphere. At the same time, it wants to show "the Russians' unyielding attitude." What is the issue here?

[Chervov] Naturally Washington is not demonstrating any "initiatives" in the disarmament sphere. As in the past, the Washington administration is staking all on military strength, on achieving military supremacy, and on foisting its own usages on other nations. If at times we hear peace-loving words from Washington, we are unable to find any signs that they are being backed by a willingness to support the words by practical deeds.

The White House regards negotiations on limiting armament, particularly nuclear armament, as a burden, as an attack on the program of "comprehensively rearming America."

The United States has frustrated the ratification of the SALT II agreement and it has not ratified the agreement on limiting underground nuclear explosions. It has stopped negotiations on the complete and general banning of nuclear arms tests, and it is evading the renewal of these negotiations. It has frustrated negotiations on both strategic nuclear arms and those in Europe. Reagan's government has said its "no" to freezing nuclear arms, its "no" to achieving an agreement on antisatellite systems, its "no" to the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, its "no" to atom-free zones, and so forth. In brief, the United states is really not willing to negotiate with the USSR on nuclear arms limitation and on decreasing military danger in the world. It is limiting itself to merely issuing "appeals" for a renewal of negotiations. Such is Washington's true "peace-loving" attitude.

As regards the USSR, it is firmly promoting the total ban on nuclear arms and speaking in favor of their liquidation. It is proposing a whole complex of measures aimed at gradual disarmament. Above all, it is expressing its willingness to stop producing nuclear arms, and then gradually to liquidate their stocks, to conclude an agreement on a total and general ban on nuclear arms tests, and to come to an agreement that all nuclear powers, and the USSR and the United States in the first place, should simultaneously freeze the existing nuclear arms both in the qualitative and in the quantitative sense. These measures would be followed by other steps -- by agreements on substantially limiting and radically reducing the strengths of nuclear missile weapons. The USSR is promoting the limitation of both strategic nuclear weapons and other kinds of these weapons. It proposes a total liberation of the European Continent from nuclear arms, both intermediate-range and tactical ones. The USSR supports the steps taken by the peace-loving public and aimed at creating nuclear-free zones in Europe.

It is most important to introduce certain norms into relations between the states owning nuclear arms, norms that would pursue peaceful goals so that an atmosphere of trust would be gradually established in international relations.

UPCOMING CEMA SUMMIT IN MOSCOW PREVIEWED

AU161323 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 15 May 84 p 4

[Report by Moscow BTA correspondent Valeri Naydenov: "CEMA: Before the Summit"]

[Text] A CEMA summit will take place in Moscow in June. The main point on its agenda will be the working out of a common strategy of economic cooperation, and strengthening the long-range socialist division of labor.

If we want to compare the summit with similar events in the past we must go back to the 23d special CEMA session in 1969, in which the leaders of the fraternal parties and governments took part. At that time principled and long-range goals were worked out and later were incorporated into the 1971 Bucharest complex program on further strengthening and perfecting cooperation and developing socialist integration. The facts speak best of the correctness and wisdom of that program. Despite the well-known unfavorable phenomena in the international economic situation, from 1970 to 1980 the national incomes of the CEMA countries increased 66 percent, and the industrial production -- 84 percent. The same figures for the EEC read respectively, 25 and 27 percent.

Having proven its vitality, the complex program will now be adapted to the new situation and goals the socialist community sets for itself. During the eighties CEMA's European countries are rapidly embarking on the intensive road of development. This is connected with certain production-structural and managerial changes. Capital investments in new construction are decreasing and the new task is to better utilize production capacities. The foreign trade exchange of the CEMA countries among themselves will increase, but it will be even better balanced, in accordance with the national plans of the separate countries.

CEMA FOREIGN TRADE COMMISSION MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD151951 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1600 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] A session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Foreign Trade has opened in Moscow. Delegations from the East European socialist countries, the Soviet Union, Mongolia, Vietname, and Cuba, and also Yugoslavia, are discussing the development of mutual trade this year. Protocols envisage a 10-percent increase in commodity exchange. In mutual deliveries a major place is held by machines and equipment produced on the basis of the international division of labor. The CEMA countries are the main partners of the Soviet Union. They account for more than half its commodity turnover.

Thanks to Soviet deliveries, the countries in the community satisfy 80 percent of their needs in oil and oil derivatives and 99 percent of their needs in natural gas.

CEMA AID TO DEVELOPING NATIONS APPLAUDED

LD162209 Moscow TASS in English 2109 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 16 TASS -- TASS news analyst Boris Prokhorov writes:

Now that the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is marking its 35th anniversary, it is possible to state on the basis of numerous statistics that socialist economic integration contributes to faster economic growth, particularly in countries which are industrially less developed. This is confirmed by CEMA practice.

Figures show that between 1951 and 1982 the CMEA countries increased industrial output in per capita terms more than nine fold, whereas the world's average was 3.4 times. The fact that socialist countries participating in CMEA were developing on average almost three times faster than the rest of the world illustrates the fundamental superiority of both the socialist mode of production and socialist economic integration.

Meanwhile, the countries participating in CMEA also have different economic growth rates, with less developed countries advancing faster than more developed ones. Moreover, the latter always help the former. One consequence of this policy is the CMEA countries.

Thirty five years ago, when six European socialist countries formed CMEA (the GDR joined them in 1950), the gap between the development levels of such highly industrialized countries as the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the GDR, on the one hand, and Bulgaria and Romania, on the other, was very wide. The more developed countries were ahead of the "backward" ones in per capita national income more than three fold, in industrial output more than five fold, and in agricultural output two fold. That gap had narrowed dramatically by the beginning of the 1980s, to less than 50 per cent in national income, less than 100 per cent in industrial output and less than 70 per cent in agricultural production.

An analysis of these figures shows that the less developed CMEA countries have been growing economically on average almost three times faster than the more developed CMEA members. For instance, while industrial output in CMEA as a whole grew 9 fold, the figure for Bulgaria is 21 times and for Romania 25 times.

One of the major causes of the faster growth of the less developed countries is fraternal assistance from more developed countries on the basis of the principles of socialist internationalism. For instance, a total of more than 1,600 industrial projects have been built with Soviet assistance in CMEA member countries. As many as 1,250 of them -- almost 80 per cent -- were built in Bulgaria, Romania, Cuba, Mongolia and Vietnam, which were economically backward in the past. The [word indistinct] Czechoslovakia and some other countries have also rendered considerable assistance to those CMEA members.

CMEA's financial policy has always played an important role in evening out the development levels of the member countries. Most countries pay an interest of 3-5 per cent a year on credits extended by the International Bank for Economic Cooperation controlled by CMEA. The less developed ones, such as Mongolia and Cuba, however, pay a mere 0.5-2 per cent. For comparison's sake it should be recalled that the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development offer developing countries loans on 10 per cent interest, whereas for the "less dependable," that is, the poorer ones, interest is hiked by more than half.

CMEA's entire policy is aimed at "pulling up" economically backward countries to the level of the advanced ones. Ways to achieve this goal include the extension of specialisation and co-production, enabling the less developed countries to concentrate on industries holding out the best promise for them. Bulgaria, which in the past exported only tobacco and vegetables, began to specialize in CMEA in the production of motor and battery-powered trucks and electrical equipment, and at present exports these products to all the CMEA member-countries.

OLYMPICS WITHDRAWAL DECISION 'NOT POLITICAL'

LD161943 Moscow World Service in English 1710 GMT 16 May 84

[Vladimir Pozner commentary]

[Text] Thank you and hello everyone. On ABC News Nightline on Monday evening Peter Ueberroth, president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, said that there would be total security for the Soviet athletes during the games, that the demonstrations and rallies by the "Ban the Soviets" coalition would be limited to such areas of the city where they would be invisible to the Soviets and would in no way affect them. Therefore, said Mr Ueberroth, the Soviets have no basis for not coming. During that same program, a spokesman for the "Ban the Soviets" coalition -- Balziger, I think his name was but that's of no matter -- contradicted Mr Ueberroth. As he spoke, it became clear that the coalition would have a very high profile and that its activities would have a most direct impact on the Soviets. Where Mr Ueberroth was at best indulging in wishful thinking the other gentleman was being factual. After all, can anyone imagine the "Ban the Soviets" and other anti-Soviet groups agreeing to be kept invisible?

While Mr Balziger was convincingly contradicting Mr Ueberroth, the United States State Department was attempting to contradict Marat Gramov, chairman of the USSR National Olympic Committee. The State Department picked on some of Gramov's statements made at Monday's press conference here in Moscow. I would say that Mr Balziger was much more successful against Mr Ueberroth than State was against Gramov. However, let that be. Today I would like to address the issue of the USSR National Olympic Committee's decision not to attend the games as being or not being political.

As you probably know, the Soviet side has clearly stated this is not a political decision. It is a decision based on the conditions that have developed and that have made it impossible for us to participate -- inadequate security in an atmosphere of rabid anti-Sovietism, thus endangering the physical and moral well being of the athletes, coaches, and finally tourists. However, while the decision is not a political one it is, at least in my opinion, the result of a certain policy. Here is what I mean. When Ronald Reagan campaigned for the presidency in 1980, his rhetoric was violently anti-Soviet. Since then, it has not changed. There has been a slight, a very slight, softening of the tone in recent months; also an election campaign tactic. But basically nothing has changed.

Over the past 4 years, anti-Soviet sentiment has been stimulated, fed, encouraged and where necessary created in the United States. This has been a policy. Americans had to be scared into accepting a new arms race, into supporting the billions spent on new weapons. To be scared, fear and prejudice and hatred had to be created and exploited. That was a political decision and it is due to these and similar political decisions that the hostile atmosphere has been created. Today the president can say that he will warmly welcome all athletes. It doesn't mean a thing. The damage has been done and the danger is now present: danger of violence and the danger of extremist groups doing extreme things. In an atmosphere of normal relations, these groups would dry up and blow away like autumn leaves, as would most of the other problems had they even surfaced, which is doubtful. The Soviet decision not to go to Los Angeles was not political. But politics and policies of Ronald Reagan made that decision inevitable.

HUNGARIAN OLYMPIC TEAM PULLS OUT OF GAMES

LD161701 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Budapest May 16 TASS -- The sportsmen of the Hungarian People's Republic will not participate in the summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles. A decision to this effect was taken at a meeting of the National Olympic Committee [NOC] of Hungary today.

The committee adopted a statement which points out that the National Olympic Committees of socialist countries strove to secure that the ideas of peace and friendship among the peoples manifest themselves fully at the Olympic Games, that the propagandist campaign against socialist countries be ended, and that the unimpeded participation of all delegations in the competitions be really guaranteed. However, the socialist countries' calls did not find due understanding. Certain extremist political circles operating in the United States are using the preparation for the Olympiad for the purposes of organizing an unprecedented anti-socialist campaign.

The National Olympic Committee of the Hungarian People's Republic shares the concern of the Olympic committees of the USSR and of other socialist countries and is stating that, as before, the appropriate guarantees of security for the sportsmen of all countries have not been ensured. The situation that has taken shape makes it impossible for Hungarian sportsmen to participate in the 23rd summer Olympic Games.

Expressing the aspirations of sportsmen and sports enthusiasts, the Hungarian NOC is again stating its adherence to the Olympic ideals. It will continue to do everything depending on it for the preservation of the lofty goals of the Olympic movement and for the strengthening of international sports contacts.

GDR JOURNALIST TO OLYMPICS ARRESTED, RELEASED

LD161659 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Berlin May 16 TASS -- The ADN news agency reported that its reporter covering the preparations for the games was detained by Los Angeles police. The police confiscated his camera, searched him and took him to a police station in handcuffs. Only after protests had been lodged, he was set at large without any explanation given for his illegal detention.

Prague May 16 TASS -- The police assault on the ADN correspondent H. Schafer came as a reminder of what was in store for the athletes from the socialist countries in Los Angeles, writes the RUDE PRAVO newspaper.

According to the newspaper, the correspondent himself commented on the fact in this manner: "For the first time in the twenty nine years of my journalistic work I found myself handcuffed. When I explained to the policeman I was a journalist from the GDR and showed my identity card and an accreditation card issued by the White House special service, the 'law enforcement officer' made a dismissing gesture with his hand and said the documents were false. He took my camera and made me lift my hands. I was then searched, my arms were twisted behind my back and handcuffed."

In the car on the way to the police station the ADN correspondent was threatened with imprisonment, RUDE PRAVO says.

U.S. WHIPPING-UP ANTI-POLISH SENTIMENT AT GAMES

LD161629 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Warsaw May 16 TASS -- The representative of the Polish Government responsible for the press has denounced at a press conference here the hostile anti-Soviet hysteria whipped up in the U.S. around the Los Angeles Olympics.

The decision on non-participation of sportsmen of the USSR and a number of other countries is the result of the "crusade" against communism unleashed by the U.S. Administration, he said. Polish leaders share the political opinion underlying the decision of the USSR NOC.

Numerous facts also show that intensive preparations for anti-Polish actions are under way in Los Angeles. The so-called "bridge" organization operating in that city has planned large-scale provocations against Polish sportsmen, he stressed.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AT OLYMPICS ALLEGED

LD161343 Moscow in English to Africa 2000 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] At a news conference in Moscow on 14 May, the chairman of the Soviet Olympic Committee, Marat Gramov, pointed out that the United States authorities were conniving (?at) extremist anti-Soviet and antisocialist groups threatening the safety of Soviet athletes. Commentary is by Georgiy Tanov and this is what he writes:

The Reagan administration has ample resources for suppressing labor, antiwar, and anti-racist protests in the United States and for its policeman's functions abroad. As for the coming Olympics, the administration claims it does not have the resources which is really a lack of wish to ensure a normal and safe situation at the games. This is only natural since from the very start Washington has regarded the Los Angeles Olympics as part of its crusade against the Soviet Union, the socialist world, and all progressive forces. The idea of crusades is better absorbed by the man in the street in combination with (?the) propaganda of violence, terrorism, and the absence of moral rules. Murder has become America's national feature. According to ASSOCIATED PRESS, 440,000 people have been killed and 1.7 million have been wounded in armed attacks involving firearms alone, in what is termed the world's most democratic country, since 22 November 1963. That's when President Kennedy was murdered. In 20 years of peace, the United States has had more casualties than in World War II. Even this makes many people wonder about American hospitality.

Well, the Soviet Olympic Committee and sports organizations in other countries know that Los Angeles is all but a paradise [as heard]. But until recently they hoped at least that the Olympics would be protected against the gravest effects of the American way of life, but now they have lost all hope. Progressive people all over the world and in Africa are understanding the forced refusal of the Soviet Union and other countries to take part in this year's Olympic Games.

The Sierra Leonean government-owned DAILY MAIL comments that the United States authorities are directly responsible for trampling on the provisions of the Olympic Charter. Similar comments are being published by the Madagascar newspaper ATRIKA, the Guinea weekly HOROYA, and also by the press in Mali, the People's Republic of the Congo, and other African countries.

What the anti-Soviet and antisocialist organizations and maniacal terrorists want is a political sabbath, not a festival of sports. In the general anti-Soviet campaign, all types of racist organizations have been more active and there are many organizations of that type in the United States. Ku Klux Klan bands have been practising hard. They hate their black compatriots even though as a rule most Olympic medals for the United States are won by blacks. Since Mr Reagan took office, the Ku Klux Klan membership has grown to 1.4 million. One of the leaders of the terrorist organization recently made this smug remark: I cannot remember a more favorable moment for us than now. So, observers are absolutely right in saying that the lofty and pure Olympic spirit is incompatible with anticommunism or with frantic racism and both, alas, were born in the United States. The games are approaching with each passing day and with each passing day it's becoming more and more obvious that some people in Los Angeles and in Washington don't care much about the Olympic Charter which says that Olympic Games unite amateur athletes of all countries in fair and equal competition. No racial, religious, or political discrimination is allowed with respect to countries or individuals.

PRAVDA REVIEWS BLOC RELATIONS, ARMS RACE, EVENTS

PM151214 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 84 First Edition p 4

[Vladimir Mikhaylov "International Review"]

[Text] Last Thursday marked the beginning of the 40th year since the end of the war. The socialist Soviet Union was the only state that proved capable of halting Hitlerite Germany and dealing it a destructive blow. Its victory was the greatest feat since October. In 1971, the risen people of Russian cut mankind a window into a new world. In 1945, they prevented it from slamming shut and depriving people of their age-old dream of freedom and justice.

The victory fathered the socialist community, which is overcoming all the adversities and difficulties of rapid growth. The world colonial system collapsed and the forces of the peoples seeking liberation were set free. If you look a bit closer, it is possible to detect in each individual week a link in the events of the undying struggle in the assertion of the new against the old and the incipient against the obsolete.

On the Approaches to the 21st Century

A document of great importance was published in Moscow and Warsaw at the beginning of the week. It is the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Poland for the Period Through the year 2000, signed during the working visit of W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, to the Soviet Union.

The program raises cooperation to the level of the tasks arising as we approach the 21st century. The efficient and mutually advantageous utilization of the production and intellectual potentials created in the socialist countries and the pooling of efforts in the main directions of scientific and technical progress -- this is the command of the times. This is the key to the enhancement of social labor productivity and well being: the rational utilization of resources, and reliable defense against the intrigues of imperialism.

The strategy of a so-called "differentiated approach" to the socialist countries has still not been written off in certain NATO capitals. With promises and tempting offers to some countries and with attacks, blockades, and boycotts in respect of others the imperialists are again and again making attempts to introduce dissension, to disunite them, and to set some against others and to set all together against the Soviet Union.

The fraternal countries can confidently repulse the intrigues of hostile forces only by building their relations on the basis of the principles of socialist internationalism. The long-term program is regarded by the Polish side as an important factor in implementing its economy's strategic orientation toward more intensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries. Deepened cooperation will help to reinforce technical and economic independence from the West and, at the same time, promote the expansion of mutually advantageous and genuinely equitable ties with capitalist countries.

Speaking about the most important conclusion from historical experience of the formation and development of socialism -- the conclusion about the need for the socialist countries' cohesion -- Comrade K.U. Chernenko made the following statement.

"Unity and cohesion help us to achieve more and more new successes in diverse spheres of creation. They help us to hold out in difficult moments and to repulse the attacks of the class enemy. Our countries' security, our peoples' peaceful labor, and the prevention of nuclear war depend to a huge degree on the socialist countries' unity and cohesion."

A new thread has been added to the fabric of the Soviet Union's international ties. For the first time in the history of Soviet-Spanish relations, they have been elevated to the highest level. The visit by the head of the Spanish state made it possible to do this. The significant steps forward in the development of ties and contacts in diverse spheres provide further testimony that to belong to different sociopolitical systems is no hindrance to mutually advantageous cooperation. Devoted to a policy of peace, the Soviet Union would like to see Spain an active participant in efforts which would promote a real reduction in tension and the elimination of the threat of war.

And How Are Things in Stockholm?

The fact that the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe resumed its work in the Swedish capital on the eve of Victory Day is invested with profound truth. On that day, having come through the horror of two world wars, Europeans swore: That is the last war! The USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries are true to that oath.

The constructive Soviet approach to the tasks of this important forum is giving a good businesslike boost to the new stage of work in Stockholm. A document containing the USSR's proposals on confidence- and security-building measures in Europe has been submitted to the conference. It contains an entire package of really important, far-reaching proposals commensurate with the existing threat to peace.

The USSR calls on the states participating in the conference which possess nuclear weapons to adopt a pledge not to be the first to use these weapons. With a view to preventing situations frought with nuclear conflict it is possible to provide for urgent consultations, requests, and the provision of the necessary information to each other. The conclusion of a treaty on the nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace would be an extremely opportune measure. Would not talks on the question of not increasing military spending and reducing it be useful?

Our country is for freeing Europe from chemical weapons and, above all, preventing the deployment of these weapons where there are none. It is for creating nuclear-free zones in various parts of the continent. We are also prepared to elaborate additional confidence-building measures -- more significant and wider in scope, such as limiting the scale of military exercises, giving advance notice of large-scale maneuvers on land, on water, and in the air, as well as of large-scale troop movements and transfers, and developing the practice of inviting observers to major exercises. Confidence- and security-building measures must be backed up by adequate forms of verification.

Proposals to prevent nuclear war are at the nucleus of this plan. They include the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and the treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace.

On the eve of the resumption of the work in Stockholm the NATO countries' ambassadors in another European capital -- Budapest -- were handed the appeal concerning the conclusion of such a treaty on behalf of the Warsaw Pact states.

The appeal contains a number of points which reveal the breadth of the approach and the all-embracing nature of the proposal. The treaty pledge not to use force must extend not only to the territory of the states signing the treaty but also to their military and civilian personnel, ships, aircraft, spacecraft, and other objects belonging to them, wherever they might be.

The treaty could incorporate a similar commitment not to use force against third countries and not to threaten the safety of international sea, air, and space communications passing through expanses to which no state's national jurisdiction extends. Finally, the treaty could record a commitment to work to end the arms race and to limit and reduce both nuclear and conventional arms.

In Stockholm the proposal regarding such a treaty is addressed to all the conference participants.

The USSR not only proposes. It has already unilaterally adopted a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. It is the only possessor of such weapons in the socialist community. Consequently, for its part socialist Europe has already gone a considerable way toward the treaty. It is now up to the West.

The peoples of Europe and the whole world are awaiting resolute action to prevent nuclear war. Detente is a natural state, while confrontation and the curtailment of ties and contacts are an anomaly. The conviction that this is so, which took shape in the seventies, cannot now be extirpated from the consciousness of Europeans. It was precisely under pressure from them and under the influence of the alarm and protest which gripped Europe in connection with the deployment of new American missiles that the conference being held in Stockholm was convened.

However, the way in which matters have so far shaped up at the Stockholm conference puts us on our guard. The United States and those who follow along behind it would plainly like to divert the work of this forum from its chief task and prevent it from concentrating on major measures to help to lessen military confrontation and contribute to a turn for the better in Europe and the world.

The outline of the same tactics which Washington has already used in other places is showing through: It is trying to impose accords which would in no way limit the United States' huge arms programs nor its military actions against other states but which, on the contrary, would give them the semblance of international recognition. "The Americans," the London newspaper THE OBSERVER reported, "want to be allowed to 'transfer' the Rapid Deployment Force across Europe to the world's trouble stops such as the Near East, and not to be required to give advance notice of such operations." Another trend characteristic of the U.S. Administration can also be detected in Stockholm, namely the desire to impose monitoring without any restriction on its own military activity, while extending it as far as possible eastward and "introducing" it deep inside the whole structure of the Warsaw Pact countries' armed forces.

The peace-loving public does not forget that putting forward "proposals" which are deliberately unacceptable and which can only lead the matter into an impasse is the chief "hobbyhorse" of the present American Administration's diplomacy. It galloped on this hobbyhorse to the undermining of the Geneva talks.

Is Victory Day Forgotten?

May 7..., 8..., 9..., 10.... It is hard to believe, but it is a fact that not a single word was spoken about Victory Day in Washington, from where two or three "lofty" speeches a day descend on the world via space communications satellites. Or have people there forgotten how in 1945 American generals were alongside Soviet ones when Marshal Zhukov summoned Keitel to sign the act of fascist Germany's unconditional surrender? Have they forgotten the joint victory parade in defeated Berlin? Hardly. They are simply afraid to remember. For they would have to recall that the Soviet Union fought all alone for a whole 3 years.

They would have to recall that the second front was opened not in 1942, nor in 1943, as the allies had pledged on oath, but only in 1944, when the outcome of the war had already been predetermined and the "danger" had arisen that the Soviet soldier would liberate Europe alone, through his own efforts and with the support of the insurgent peoples, while the transatlantic "saviors" would be late for Victory Day. They would have to say that it was precisely the state which the White House today curses as the "focus of evil" and the source of the "greatest danger" that saved the world from the most terrible tyranny of all time. They would have to recall that on the Elbe in 1945 American soldiers embraced those against whom they are now training NATO armies and targeting Pershing and cruise missiles as faithful friends prepared to forget themselves and come to the aid of an ally.

These extremely lofty moral criteria common to all mankind are not in vogue in present-day Washington. People there now take as their example those who in the prewar years goaded the Hitlerite aggressors eastward in the hope that Germany and Russia would bleed each other dry and that all that would remain to be done would be to dictate a "pax Americana." By sending their nuclear missiles across the Atlantic, the Pentagon strategists are now infiltrating bacilli of militarism and revenge into West Europe, and into the FRG above all. They would again like to make the "Germans" fight and to arrange World War III in Europe.

In Central America, the undeclared U.S. war against Nicaragua and against the people of El Salvador struggling for freedom is continuing at the hands of hired mercenaries. Washington would like to conceal its brigandage beneath a cloak of legality. "Elections" were held recently in El Salvador on instructions from the U.S. capital. Even in the admission of the American press they were elections "under the barrels of submachine-guns." Their outcome was predetermined. Duarte -- stooge of the U.S. monopolies,during whose previous rule in El Salvador thousands upon thousands of people were killed -- is being elevated to the post of "president." The changeover was made just in time. It has just come to light that the "death squads," which have claimed countless victims, are not the product of the fanatical thinking of Duarte's predecessor alone. The U.S. secret services were directly involved in forming them and in organizing mass terror in the country. When this was revealed, Washington officially announced that it "regrets the 'death squads' activities," and that "the army officers connected with them have been transferred elsewhere."

In his latest television address, the U.S. President attempted -- for the umpteenth time -- to proclaim military interference in other peoples' affairs to be a "legitimate right" and even a "moral obligation." The world is familiar with this "special morality" of modern organizers of brigandage and terrorism. People were judged and punished for it after Victory Day. They were punished with the participation of American judges.

Nuclear maniacs and suppressors of the peoples' freedom are finding things increasingly uncomfortable in the modern world, even in their own countries. "When the cold war era began," a leading staffer of the U.S. Institute of Political Studies points out in an analysis published in THE WASHINGTON POST, "ordinary Americans had no reason to believe that their motherland was in serious danger. Now our motherland could be destroyed within the next 30 minutes. This, you might say, is the result of all those hundreds of billions spent, all the blood shed, and all the energy which has gone since World War II into propagating a distorted concept of national interests."

What are the prospects? "If the buildup of military strength remains the chief aspect of our policy and if we continue to assert that war, nuclear strategy, and overt or covert intervention must remain the chief tools of state management, we will never be able to revive the ethic which values peace and treats war not as an element of politics but as a distortion of them." Well, that is a fair warning. But it is not so much a matter here of "reviving an ethic" as of defending the peace that was rescued in 1945.

PRAVDA SEES 'THREAT' IN MEDITERRANEAN WAR GAMES

PM151547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 84 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Vladimirov article under the "Our Commentary" rubric: "Dangerous Games"]

[Text] The Mediterranean, from Alexandria to Gibraltar, is a zone of heightened danger these days. Naval and air maneuvers codenamed "Distant Hammer-84" are being held on NATO's "southern flank." Armed forces from the United States, Britain, Canada, Italy, and Turkey are taking part in them, as is France, even though it does not belong to the bloc's military organization. According to AFP, the war games are being held under conditions approximating those of combat.

This means that many ships making peaceful voyages in the Mediterranean under various states' flags are undoubtedly being threatened. After all, NATO maneuvers have ended tragically before. As has been reported, the investigation into the destruction off the island of Ustica of a passenger aircraft belonging to the airline Itavia has recently received new evidence that the airliner, carrying 81 people, was shot down by a NATO missile during similar military maneuvers in June 1980. The Italian press has carried many reports on incidents in which NATO pilots "accidentally" bombed beaches, fired on fishing boats, and crossed the flight paths of civil aircraft.

Particular indignation is aroused by the U.S. military's impudent actions in the Mediterranean. In the Gulf of Sidra 3 years ago, the U.S. Air Force shot down two Libyan aircraft which were protecting their country's territorial waters. Just recently U.S. warships shelled residential districts in Beirut and other densely populated parts of Lebanon.

The continuing buildup of U.S. firepower in the Mediterranean, the stationing of "Rapid Deployment Forces" at the U.S. military bases in this region, and the deployment of nuclear missiles on Sicily against the Italian people's will create a serious threat to the peoples of the littoral countries and to the whole world public. The Algerian press, in particular, has repeatedly pointed out the absurdity of the White House's claims that the U.S. military presence in the Mediterranean can be explained by the need to protect U.S. national interests. One of imperialism's aims in the Mediterranean is to hinder the growth of progressive, democratic forces in this part of the world and the process of social and, in a number of instances, national liberation, the journal REVOLUTION AFRICAINE notes.

The imperialist powers would like to turn the military maneuvers now being held in the Mediterranean into a show of force and a means of intimidating the peoples.

The Soviet Union recently submitted new proposals on confidence- and security-building measures in Europe for the examination of the Stockholm conference. The Soviet initiative provides, in particular, for the limitation of the scale of military exercises and the prior notification of major troops movements and transfers by countries participating in the conference. The implementation of these conditions would be an effective instrument for maintaining the climate of peace, security, and cooperation among states.

CHERNENKO SENDS GREETINGS TO MUSIC FESTIVAL

LD151739 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] The Second International Music Festival opened in Moscow today. Tikhon Nikolayevich Khrennikov, chairman of the organizing committee and first secretary of the USSR Composers' Union Board, spoke at the solemn opening in the great Conservatoire hall.

[Begin Khrennikov recording] Dear friends: I have been given the high honor of reading out the greetings message addressed to the participants and guests in our festival by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Permit me to read out this greetings message.

I heartily welcome the participants and guests of the Second International Music Festival who have gathered in the capital of the Soviet Union. This festival of music, which has now become a tradition, is significant. It is not by chance that the festival attracts the attention of progressive figures of music from dozens of countries and of the broad international public. Its motto, "Music for humanism, for peace and friendship among peoples" expresses the aspirations of the front-ranking intelligentsia of the arts world, and is close to and understood by millions of art lovers.

It is clear to all sober-minded people that it is only in conditions of peace that man's creative and constructive work can be revealed.

There is no more responsible and urgent task today than that of strengthening universal peace and eliminating the threat of a nuclear war. Figures in the art of music are playing an important and honorable role in achieving this high objective. Music is an art which requires no translation -- it is capable of uniting people, inspiring them to deeds in the name of noble ideals and enhancing ideas and feelings.

The Soviet Union, in following Lenin's behests, has always been true throughout its entire history to the ideas of friendship and mutual understanding between peoples, has done and is doing everything dependent upon it to preserve and consolidate peace. That is why we are particularly glad that this worldwide forum of musicians is being held on our soil.

With all my heart, I wish the participants and guests of the Second Moscow International Music Festival vivid artistic impressions and new successes in their noble work, in the name of the flourishing of the arts, and in the name of peace and friendship among peoples -- Konstantin Chernenko. [applause]

Dear friends: Permit me on behalf of all the participants and guests of the festival to express hearty thanks to the leaders of our party and the Soviet state for their warm words and good wishes. The attention which Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has shown to our festival points to the significance which is being attached to this event as an important factor in the cause of strengthening peace, friendship and mutual understanding between peoples. [applause] [end recording]

INDUSTRIAL PLANNING ACCORD SIGNED WITH UNIDO

LD162002 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Vienna May 16 TASS -- An agreement on cooperation in industrial planning was signed today between the USSR and the U.N. Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) at the U.N. international centre in Vienna. It envisages the realisation of a long-term program on the transfer of the experience of socialist countries in this sphere.

Under the agreement, Soviet specialists will be sent to developing countries to render assistance to them in working out national plans of industrial development. During the term of its effect (1984-1987), it is also planned to hold seminars and symposiums for the managing staff of the industries of developing countries, who will familiarize themselves with the experience of state planning accumulated by the USSR and other socialist countries.

The agreement was signed by the permanent representative of the USSR at the international organizations in Vienna Ambassador Oleg Khlestov and the UNIDO Executive Director Abderrahmane Kheng. Speaking at the signing ceremony, A. Kheng stressed the importance of the agreement for developing countries. It is evidence of the importance the Soviet Union attaches to the UNIDO activities aimed at speeding up the process of the industrialization of the young Asian, African and Latin American states.

SWEDISH SYMPOSIUM DEBATES NAVAL ARMS LIMITATION

LD151551 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Stockholm May 15 TASS -- An international symposium on questions of limitation of naval activity and naval armaments has ended in Norrtaelje, Sweden. Experts from Britain, Norway, United States, Sweden, other countries, among them Soviet specialists, took part in that forum which was held by the International Oceanic Institute in Malta and the board of the A. Murdal Swedish Fund.

The participants in the representative symposium expressed prfound anxiety over the continuing arms race in seas and oceans, the heightening of the danger of a new world war. Now that a third of the stockpiled nuclear weapons in the world are deployed aboard ships, greater becomes the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, and the heightened activity on the sea creates major difficulties for safe world navigation, hampers exploration and development of marine resources in peaceful purposes.

Experts called upon the governments of the nuclear powers to freeze nuclear armaments at the existing level and then start substantially reducing these armaments up to complete liquidation of those barbarous weapons of mass destruction. The experts declared for limitation of naval activity and efficient reduction of naval armaments, for spreading measures of confidence to the area of seas and oceans.

The participants in the international forum took with profound attention reports by Soviet specialists, which were devoted to principles of using seas in peaceful purposes and conditions of ensuring freedom of shipping. Decisions was taken to issue materials of the symposium as a separate document and submit it to the United Nations Organization.

ICAO PROPOSAL ON ILLEGAL USE OF CIVILIAN PLANES

LD121659 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Montreal May 12 TASS -- The 25th extraordinary session of the General Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) has closed here. It was attended by delegations from 107 states. The session has drawn up and approved an amendment to the Chicago Convention on international civil aviation of 1944, which is the charter of that organisation.

Under the amendment, the ICAO member states commit themselves to take measures to prevent deliberate illegal use of civilian aeroplanes. Thus international-legal foundations are established for preventing such unlawful flights as the provocative espionage mission of the South Korean Boeing-747 plane in the USSR's air space on September 1, 1983.

If such violations are perpetrated, the states, exercising their right to sovereignty, may, according to the amendment, demand that the violator-plane land, or give it other instructions to put a stop to the violation. The violator aeroplane must in that eventuality obey the order and make a landing.

The failure to abide by such an order involves stern punishment measures under the national legislation.

The participants in the assembly agree that states should abstain from the use of weapons against civilian aeroplanes in flight. But the said provision does not effect the exercise by the states of full and exclusive sovereignty over its territory in keeping with the provisions of the U.N. Charter and the Chicago Convention.

To come into force the said amendment shall be ratified by 102 states out of the 152 ICAO member states.

DOCUMENTARY DECRIES U.S. PROTECTION OF FORMER NAZIS

LD122129 Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 12 TASS -- The documentary film "Hiding From Retribution", which was shown for the first time in Programme One of the Central Television network today, has become evidence of the sheltering of Nazi war criminals by the United States. The authors of the film, S. Losev, I. Sveshnikova, and I. Timofeyev, on the strength of documentary facts show that U.S. special services became accomplices of war criminals by sheltering them from the peoples' just retribution for the monstrous crimes they perpetrated on the soil of European countries during World War Two.

"The Nazi crimes do not and cannot fall under the statute of limitations," say the authors of the film showing documentary sequences of the fascists' crimes. The audiences see the crimes committed by the fascists and their henchmen -- the killings of civilians, old men, women, and children. The shootings were directed by persons who now live a tranquil life in U.S. cities. Boleslaw Maikowski, a polizei, who was awarded the order of the Reich for the destruction of a Lettish village, feels secure in U.S. territory. Fanatically cruel Grever Ebner, a physician by profession, participated in the criminal SS syndicate for the Germanization of hundreds of thousands of children. The film sequences are shown which cannot but make the audience shudder. They show how Hitlerites snatched a child away from the mother, measured the child's head in order to decide whether he should live or be killed, shot down naked people, forcing them to dig their own graves before that.

Klaus Barbie, Witold Tumasch, Anton Adamovich and others -- they all sought the protection of the special services of the United States. The masters of America considered that any means would do in a "crusade" against communism. This is why former Nazis can be now found among professional anti-Sovietists.

Contrary to international agreements and moral principles of civilized mankind, the war criminals have got refuge in the USA, the authors of the film say. By sheltering them from retribution, the U.S. authorities commit a crime against millions of people who had fallen at the hands of Hitlerite butchers.

CULTURAL WORKERS' TU REPRESENTATIVES MEET

PM151805 Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 May 84 p 3

[I. Mikhaylov report: "Conference opens"]

[Text] An international trade conference began its work in Moscow's Central House of Workers in the Arts yesterday. It is devoted to questions linked with the implementation of the UNESCO recommendations to governments "On the Position of Creative Workers."

Delegations from almost 50 countries of the world are taking part in it. The Soviet delegation is headed by M.V. Pashkov, chairman of the Cultural Worker's Trade Union Central Committee.

During its work, the conference will discuss various aspects of the recommendations: State support for the development of culture, the social status of creative workers, the role and activity of creative workers' trade unions, their labor and living conditions.... The participants in the conference will devote great attention to the trade unions' tasks in the struggle to strengthen peace on earth and against the threat of nuclear war.

The conference participants were welcomed by AUCCTU Secretary L.A. Zemlyannikova.

A greetings message was delivered by Ye. V. Zaytsev, USSR deputy minister of culture.

The conference will continue its work until 17 May.

BALTIC YOUTH CONFERENCE HELD IN YURMALA

PM101013 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 84 p 3

[Report by "Our special correspondents" V. Zaytsev and A. Lopukhin: "Strengthening Cooperation"]

[Text] Yurmala -- The third conference of young people from the Baltic countries has completed its work in Yurmala.

Envoys from the youth organizations of the USSR, Poland, the GDR, Finland, the FRG, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Iceland discussed the problems which perturb the young men and women of various countries today. The prevention of war, the safeguarding of security, and the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe -- these questions were the focus of the conference's agenda. The problems of the development of the Baltic countries' cooperation in environmental conservation were important topics for discussion at the conference. The conference emphasized that the 12th world festival of youth and students will provide a good opportunity for young people to make their contribution to the struggle for peace. The Moscow forum, which is to be held in the year of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism, in the year of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the CSCE, will play a large part in strengthening the unity of the youth of all continents.

MATERIALS CONCERNING HOUSE APPROVAL OF MX FUNDS

Vote on Allocations

LD170532 Moscow TASS in English 0525 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Washington May 17 TASS -- The House of Representatives of U.S. Congress, bowing to the Reagan administration, has voted in favour of continuing the funding of the programme of manufacturing and deploying a qualitatively new system of first-strike strategic armaments -- the inter-continental MX missile.

In accordance with the House's decision, nearly two billion dollars will be allocated in the next 1985 financial year for the manufacture of 15 MX missiles in addition to 21 missiles, the funding of which was approved by Congress at the previous session.

Bogachev: Assurances for Simpletons

LD151905 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 15 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev.

World developments in recent months have completely dispelled Ronald Reagan's propaganda "predictions" that "progress" will be achieved at the talks with the Soviet Union on nuclear arms reduction as a result of a sharp buildup of the U.S. military potential. The world public view the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in West Germany, Britain and Italy as Washington's peremptory disregard for the goals formulated in the mandate of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe.

Washington's actions resulted in the collapse of the negotiations, sharply destabilised the military-political situation in the continent and heightened the level of military confrontation.

The continuing buildup of American missiles in Europe prompts socialist countries to create an additional counterweight to the nuclear threat emanating from the United States and its NATO allies.

Such are the facts. They are of little interest, however, for the American President. Addressing a press conference in Washington, he reaffirmed his adherence to the absurd thesis -- towards disarmament through a buildup of the American nuclear potential. On the eve of a debate at U.S. Congress on the issue of additional allocations for the development of new inter-continental ballistic missiles, the American President declared that without the deployment of new MX ICBM's, the stimulus for the Soviets' return to negotiations will be considerably reduced.

Reagan's assurances that the deployment of American MX ICBM's will facilitate the success of the negotiations are designed for simpletons. New American first-strike nuclear missiles will not force the Soviet Union to capitulate and agree to unilateral disarmament on American terms.

The Soviet Union will be compelled to respond by the creation of analogous armaments to each new strategic nuclear system of the United States. Washington's policy, based on the aspiration to gain military superiority while talking about disarmament negotiations, is doomed to fail.

The road to a genuine normalisation of the situation in Europe and the world at large has been shown by the Soviet Union.

In order to resume the talks on nuclear armaments, it is necessary that the United States and its allies return to the situation that had existed prior to the started deployment of American missiles in Europe. Then the Soviet Union will be prepared to do the same as well.

The development of American first-strike MX ICBM's will become a stimulus to the launching of a new dangerous spiral of the arms race, rather than a stimulus to the resumption of the talks.

Responsibility for the enhanced threat of nuclear war in this case will fully rest with Washington.

Gerasimov Hits Justification

LD162335 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 16 May 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The U.S. Congress House of Representatives is examining President Reagan's request for the allocation of further thousands of millions of dollars for building MX missiles. Over to NOVOSTI political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov:

Hello, comrades. One of the duties of a politician is to determine an order of priorities in tasks and aims: What is to be regarded as the main thing, where the main efforts are to be directed.

One would think that a responsible politician would give first place to concern for preserving peace. But just listen to what President Reagan said at a press conference on Monday: He said that on his agenda there is no more pressing question than the strategic weapons modernization program, and within this program the MX missiles - that very intercontinental ballistic missile with ten warheads, which might be called a miracle of military technology if it were not for the fact that it is a monster. [video shows still of front page of magazine with hand-drawn picture of missile blowing banknotes out of its engine -- headline alongside reads "Special Report on Defense: How Much Is Enough?"] Here is how an American magazine depicted the expensive missile: a missile that runs on dollar bills. And alongside is the question at the root of the matter: How much is enough? In other words, is it not time to stop this madness?

Reagan has no convincing military justification for this missile. In fact, he already has more than enough nuclear weapons. The arsenal is overflowing. The absence of a military justification is indirectly confirmed by horse trading now being engaged in in Congress over the missile. The administration is asking for 40 missiles for a start but it is being said that this is on the high side and they are prepared to settle on 30. There is another version mentioning 15 missiles and of course the possibility exists that the House of Representatives will refuse any appropriation at all.

In an attempt to save the missile Reagan is putting forward a political justification. He says that he needs the missile in order -- I am quoting -- not to weaken the incentive for the Russians to return to the negotiating table. This argument is neither serious nor honest. It is dishonest because it assumes the silent concurrence of Americans listening to their President with his suggestion that the Russians are setting themselves against refusing talks and that they can be brought back to such talks only by the MX missile. It is as though there have been no Soviet initiatives or proposals, as though it were not the American side at all that broke off the talks in Geneva. So much for the dishonesty. And the President's argument is not serious because it is by far more difficult to agree to destroy new weapons than to agree not to create them in the first place. In addition, this argument presupposes American readiness for talks, but in fact Reagan, as we have seen, has his own priorities.

Incidentally, his underling General Edward Rowny -- he headed the American delegation to the strategic arms talks --- got wind of Reagan's address and 2 days before it he preempted and repudiated him. Rowny said that the problem of nuclear arms control is not the chief problem in American foreign policy. And so nothing remains of the President's argument that American is supposely arming in order to disarm itself. What does remain is a picture of an America feverishly arming itself.

Zholkver: Against Logic

LD152238 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1636 GMT 15 May 84

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev]

[Text] The U.S. Government does not intend to change its militarist course. This is also confirmed by an AFP dispatch from the U.S. capital. It says that President Reagan held his latest conference in Washington, at which he defended the need for MX missiles to be deployed in the United States. I request Aleksandr Zholkver, our political commentator, to comment on this report:

First of all, I recall MX is the codename used in Washington for the new generation of U.S. intercontinental ballistic missiles. Their range is some 11,000 km. Each missile, and it is planned to install some 100 of them, is to be fitted out with 10 individually targeted nuclear warheads. In short, this is a typical first-strike weapon. By the way, precisely such a conclusion is also arrived at by Herbert Scoville, the author of a special book about MX missiles, which has been published in the United States. He knows what he is talking about as far as these matters are concerned. After all, Scoville is a former director of the CIA of the United States [title as heard]. True, the head of the present Washington administration prefers to call the MX missiles by a different name. He proposed to baptize them "peacekeepers."

But this was so much of a blasphemous venture that the American association of English teachers hastened to award Reagan the not very honorable hyprocrisy prize. Even many U.S. congressmen have spoken out against the production of these new missiles, correctly noting that this would mean one more very dangerous round in the arms race, or, as Scoville put it, the recipe for a catastrophe.

However, as is clear from Reagan's latest press conference, the U.S. Administration is stubbornly working for the deployment of the MX system. The President demanded that Congress approve appropriations of at least $3 billion for the production of the first 40 missiles.

In order to make the congressmen more compliant, the master of the White House resorted to a new trick: He announced that the MX missiles would allegedly be the best method to get the talks on the reduction of nuclear armaments resumed. Of course, it is even stranger than strange; arming in order to disarm. I do not know what prize American teachers will now award their President, perhaps: "against elementary logic." But I, must observe that it is no longer the first time that the present U.S. Administration has used this approach. After all, when the deployment of Pershings and Tomahawks in Western Europe was being discussed, it was also being claimed in Washington that allegedly these missiles would promote the success of the Geneva talks. But in actual fact, as is known, the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe undermined the process of limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments, having made the talks both on strategic and on nuclear armaments in Europe pointless.

In connection with the continuing buildup in Western Europe of U.S. medium-range missiles, the USSR and the other socialist countries are forced to take countermeasures with a view to ensuring their security.

As the USSR Defense Ministry has reported, in accordance with the agreement between the Governments of the USSR and the GDR, an additional number of Soviet tactical [operativno-takticheskiy] missile complexes of increased range are being deployed on GDR territory as a countermeasure. In the future, too, the countermeasures by the Warsaw Pact member states will be sustained within those bounds as is necessary for maintaining the balance of power.

The USSR and the other socialist countries have repeatedly stated that they will not permit military superiority on the part of the United States and NATO. And here Washington will also not be helped by the new U.S. missiles, regardless of how much they are advertised there.

U.S. MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN ASIA OBSERVED

PM151634 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 May 84 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Yu. Lugovskiy: "Sowers of Fear"]

[Text] U.S. military preparations have been stepped up sharply recently not only in Europe but also in vast areas of the Far East and the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The Pentagon is preparing to site first-strike nuclear missiles on the Japanese islands and on board 7th Fleet ships close to Japan, as well as in South Korea and on the island of Diego Garcia. The militarist fever is accompanied by an expansion of anti-Soviet propaganda. These are the Pentagon's direct orders. The "Defense Guidance for Fiscal 1984-1988," issued by the Department of Defense and the U.S. National Security Council, provide for stepping up the "psychological warfare" in parallel with the measures to prepare and launch a nuclear conflict. This is why, in particular, new VOA radio relay stations are being built in the Philippines and Sri Lanka. The main subject of U.S. mass news media in Asia is frenzied anti-Sovietism. They are trying to justify Washington's aggressive preparations by the hackneyed "Soviet military threat."

The following example shows how this machinery of lies functions. Right after the shah's overthrow in Iran and the April Revolution's victory in Afghanistan, the U.S. press started predicting that Russian tanks were just about to break through to the Persian Gulf coast. The deployment of the U.S. fleet off the shores of southwest Asia, supposedly to "protect the freedom of the seas," followed as a "safety measure." And then what happened? Although the absurd prophecies did not materialize -- they could not have materialized -- the Pentagon did not beat a retreat. Not only did U.S. combat ships not withdraw from the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, but their numbers there even increased. The network of U.S. military bases in the region expanded. The Central Command -- Centcom -- was created, whose operational zone arbitrarily spread to cover almost 20 states.

At present in the Indian Ocean the United States has about 30 military bases, on which 140,000 servicemen are stationed. Two aircraft carrier task forces, consisting of up to 60 ships, are permanently stationed there. U.S. sources now claim that this whole impressive formation is concentrated in Asia's warm waters for the sole purpose of securing some kind of "balance of power," without which it would be impossible to even think of peace there. But what is it, in actual fact, that the Washington officials want to "balance"?

It is sufficiently well known that the USSR has no military bases in the Indian Ocean. Nor does it keep its fleet there on a permanent basis. To put it briefly, the Soviet Union does not pose any threat at all to the notorious U.S. "vital interests." But something else is extremely clear.

The concentration of U.S. strategic forces in that region, close to the Soviet Union, pursues aggressive goals. Nor is it without purpose that U.S. political scientist R. Solomon, in his book "Asian Security in the Eighties," clearly pursues the line that Asia in the eighties "will have an especially important geostrategic significance for the United States."

U.S. officials also disseminate quite a few fabrications in connection with the stay of the limited contingent of Soviet forces in Afghanistan. If we were to believe them, this would seem to be the main source of complications in Southwest Asia and of threat for Pakistan. And yet, despite this, it is well known that an undeclared war against Afghanistan has been waged by the U.S. special services for many years now from Pakistan's territory. This is crude interference and is the main cause of tension. It is completely natural that, under such conditions, Afghanistan is justified in resorting to assistance from its friends and allies to protect its security.

The confrontation in that part of Asia is used by the Americans to exert pressure on independent India. It is no accident that three-fourths of Pakistan's Armed Forces are concentrated close to the border with India. The Pentagon staff has assigned Pakistan the role of basic bridgehead in South Asia. It is no accident that the "International Strategic Association," headquartered in Washington, recently awarded General Ziaul Haq, head of Pakistan's military administration, its prize for "outstanding contribution to securing U.S. strategic interests."

The vast region of South Asia, washed by the waters of the Indian Ocean, has been proclaimed to be the "third strategic zone" of the United States. It is assigned equal importance with West Europe and the Far East. This comparison has sinister overtones. The main point here is that the Pentagon intends to deploy its first-strike nuclear missiles there as well. According to reports carried by the Asian press, it is planned to deploy such missiles also on bases in Pakistan. The implementation of this scheme would transform that country into the southern flank of NATO's strategic structure. This is the real danger, and not the alleged "Soviet threat," with which the inhabitants of Pakistan and other neighboring states now have to deal.

The United States is stepping up its pressure on Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, and some other countries to make them "open" their doors for the entry of U.S. Navy ships. The ports of Chittagong (Bangladesh) and Trincomalee (Sri Lanka) in particular, according to the Pentagon's scheme, must provide backup facilities for combat operations by the U.S. 7th Fleet. According to Indian experts, the PTI news agency notes, the appearance of new U.S. military bases in South Asia would be inevitably accompanied by an expansion of U.S. nuclear weapon arsenals in the region, with such weapons already being sited on the island of Diego Garcia. And all this allegedly to "defend" these countries!

The United States is applying similar propaganda methods to cover up its aggressive plans in the Far East and in Southeast Asia. The U.S. mass news media are furiously disseminating all kinds of fables about the "Soviet military threat." The Pentagon's emissaries are striving to intimidate the ASEAN countries so as to get them involved in its militaristic preparations. And, to a certain extent, they are succeeding. Recently there has been a sharp increase in the volume of U.S. arms deliveries to ASEAN countries. The Pentagon is aiming not only at standardizing their arms, but also at coordinating to a certain extent the sphere of military planning.

The Americans would like more than anything else, however, to achieve the deployment of nuclear missiles in Indonesia and other ASEAN member countries. Speaking in Bangkok, Admiral Crowe, commander of U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, announced that the United States is examinig the possibility of introducing cruise missiles in Southeast Asian countries.

In addition to this, the Pentagon is seeking permission for U.S. 7th Fleet ships, on board which these missiles will be installed this summer, to enter the ports of ASEAN countries.

By planning to deliver a first ("preemptive") nuclear strike against the Soviet Union from South Asia, the United States would like to deflect from itself the punitive retaliatory strike and make other countries pay for the American adventures. Furthermore the growth of military potential along Asia's coastline is seen in Washington as almost the main means of blackmailing the young independent countries.

The Soviet people are carefully watching the dangerous U.S. military preparations in Asia. "We see clearly the threat being posed today for mankind by the reckless and adventurous actions of the aggressive forces of imperialism...." Comrade K.U. Chernenko said. "And let no one entertain the slightest doubt: We will continue to show concern for strenthening our country's defense capability and for ensuring that we have sufficient means to enable us to cool the hotheads of bellicose adventurers."

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN CANADA

LD161752 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0504 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Ottawa, 16 May (TASS) -- Soviet-Canadian consultations have taken place here with participation of Nikita Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister, and De Montigny Marchand, Canadian deputy minister of foreign policy.

In the exchange of opinions that took place in the framework of the protocol on consultations of 1971, questions of bilateral relations and a number of relevant international problems of mutual interest were considered.

Talks took place between the head of Soviet delegation and Allan MacEachen, secretary of state for external affairs.

ECONOMIC, TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CANADA

LD120606 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Ottowa, May 11 TASS -- The fourth session of the Soviet-Canadian mixed Commission for Economic, Industrial and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has ended here.

In the protocol which was signed it is noted that the sides agreed to broaden trade and economic exchange between the two countries. It is noted that a rise in exports of Soviet machinery, equipment and other commodities to Canada meets the interests of both sides. The Soviet Union and Canada consider it desirable to conclude licence agreements and start assembling in Canada Niva passenger cars and joint tractor production.

Head of the Canadian delegation, Minister of State for Foreign Trade Gerald Regan noted that the Soviet Union is one of the major trade partners of Canada. He said that Canada attaches great significance to stability of its trade policy towards the USSR. The minister said that ever greater numbers of Canadian companies display interest in the development of trade with the Soviet Union.

WEINBERGER INTIMIDATING JAPAN WITH SOVIET THREAT

LD151841 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent K. Rashidov dispatch: "Minister Intimidates"]

[Text] Another attempt to make great play of the theory of the "Soviet threat" was made at the talks between U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger and Y. Kurihara, the chief of the Japanese Defense Agency.

The aims pursued by the U.S. guest were obvious to everyone here. Intimidating the Japanese population with "the threat from the north," he hoped, at least up to a point, to "justify" the feverish activity which the United States is currently displaying in the matter of the modernization of its Armed Forces stationed in the Pacific. And furthermore, Washington is alarmed at the nationwide movement gathering momentum in Japan against the deployment of Tomahawk nuclear cruise missiles on ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet. This is the reason why the U.S. defense secretary had to make use of the theory that has been belabored ad nauseum.

CULTURE, SCIENCE AGREEMENT SIGNED IN TOKYO

LD162217 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] A long-term program of cultural and scientific exchanges between Soviet and Japanese organizations for the 1984-1988 period has been signed in Tokyo. It envisages a significant expansion of cooperation in developing Soviet-Japanese relations and the strengthening of peace and stability in Asia and the Far East.

There are plans for holding conferences on the struggle for peace and detente and symposiums on bilateral cooperation, as well as plans to hold regular exhibitions in the USSR and Japan to acquaint the public of both countries with the life and culture of the Soviet Union and Japan.

TSEDENBAL ON TIES WITH USSR DURING WAR, NOW

PM161323 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 84 pp 1, 3

[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA and ZALUCHUDYN UNEN interview with Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, transcribed by own correspondent O. Kulish, in Ulaanbaatar -- no date given: "How Friendship Was Tempered" -- first two paragraphs are KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] Exactly 45 years ago, on 11 May 1939, the Japanese militarists attacked People's Mongolia. Soviet troops came to Mongolia's assistance. The battles ended with the utter rout of the aggressor. The victory near the Halhin Gol River, whose 45th anniversary will be celebrated this year, has become a vivid page of the friendship and brotherhood of the Mongolian and Soviet people. Today the fraternal youth newspapers KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA and ZALUCHUDYN UNEN publish an interview devoted to the memorable date.

Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, answered our questions.

Question: It is now 45 years since the heroic events on the banks of the Halhin Gol River. What is their significance in the destiny of your motherland?

Answer: The significance of the victory at Halhin Gol as a major historical event preceding World War II becomes increasingly apparent with the passage of time. Time cannot overshadow the events which occurred then. On the contrary, it increasingly brightly illuminates the legendary feat of the victorious Soviet and Mongolian servicemen on Halhin Gol and proves increasingly convincingly the invincible strength of the brotherhood between our peoples, in whose traditions the new generations are now being educated.

The sacred name of Halhin Gol generates sincere and profound feelings of heartfelt gratitude for the Soviet Union and its valiant Army in each Mongolian family, in the young people, in the old stockbreeders, and in the workers. This is the gratitude of a people who, in their hour of difficulty, sensed the helping hand of a reliable friend and his support, which helped them hold out and achieve victory in a hard struggle.

"A friend in need is a friend in deed" -- so goes the proverb of the peoples of our fraternal countries. We have been repeatedly convinced in practice that the Soviet Union is the Mongolians' true and loyal friend. This is why, speaking about Halhin Gol, the main thing to be said is that the sources of the 1939 victory are rooted in our countries' class alliance born during the 1921 revolutionary battles against common foes. At that time, units and formations of the Red Army came to the assistance of the Mongolian people at the request of their Provisional People's Government and, together with Suhe Baatar's and Choybalsan's detachments, drove the Chinese militarists forever from long-suffering Mongolian soil and utterly crushed Baron Ungern's White Guard gangs, thus opening the way for the building of the new life in the country.

In 1925, the Mongolian Government, expressing gratitude on behalf of all Mongolian people to the workers and peasants from the land of the soviets, wrote that "henceforth the peoples of the union and of our republic are linked by the unbreakable commonality of their fate and the interests and great ideas of true people's power." It also expressed firm belief "in the assistance of the union and the Red Army if, contrary to expectations, conditions similar to those which were to be observed in 1921 were to emerge."

Unfortunately, similar conditions did emerge. In the late thirties, imperialist Japan, allied with fascist Germany, having captured by force of arms China's northeast regions and brought its troops to our eastern borders, started open preparations for war against Mongolia and the Soviet Union. Under the false pretext of "protecting Manchuria and the subordinate territories from the Bolshevik threat," the government concluded the "Anti-Comintern Pact" with the fascist countries of Germany and Italy. At that time, all these aggressive preparations caused legitimate concern and alarm among the world public. These were the first storm clouds of war, which were soon to cover the sky over various continents. These clouds were coming from both West and East, and gathered over the first socialist states in the world -- the Soviet Union and Mongolia.

The Japanese militarists started to threaten Mongolia's sovereignty and security. They put forward unjustified territorial claims, provoked all kinds of border incidents, and infiltrated into our country spies and saboteurs who poisoned wells and committed arson.

I speak in such detail about the events preceding the Halhin Gol battle because, you will agree, there are discernible in them historical similarities with today's provocative policy of imperialism, which conducts subversive activity against Nicaragua and Afghanistan and against the patriots of Lebanon and El Salvador.

The end of the Japanese military's imperial plans for Mongolia is well known.

During the 4 months of bloody battles fought under extremely difficult conditions, the 1st Army Group of Soviet troops commanded by Corps Commander G.K, Zhukov, together with the Mongolian troops led by Marshal Choybalsan, Mongolian prime minister and commander in chief of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Army, crushed the enemy's elite 6th Army and quelled the Japanese military's desire to test the firmness of our fraternal countries' borders for a long time to come. During the battles in the Halhin Gol River region, the samurai lost more than 60,000 killed or wounded and a large quantity of combat equipment and weapons. The dangerous, strong enemy was utterly crushed and thrown out of our territory thanks to the invaluable fraternal assistance of the Soviet people and the soldiers of its valiant Red Army, who stood solidly in defense of the Mongolian people's freedom and independence. During those battles along Mongolia's eastern borders, the Soviet and Mongolian servicemen set outstanding examples of heroism and self-denial. At the time, I was minister of finance and chairman of the board of the Mongolian Bank, and I was instructed, in parallel with financing the needs of our own troops, to deal with the provision of food supplies for the Soviet forces operating on the front. I clearly recall the fearless military deeds of the brave sons and daughters of the two fraternal countries. One of the Soviet command's agitation leaflets said in this connection: "Along Mongolia's borders we are defending our own Soviet motherland from the Baykal to Vladivostok. The crushing of the Japanese samurai at Halhin Gol is a contribution to the defense of the peaceful labor of our own workers and peasants and of working people all over the world, a contribution to the crushing of the fascist warmongers...."

What foresight of the monumental great victory over fascism is contained in these simple and sincere words said at Halhin Gol! They could have been written only by people boundlessly devoted to the communist ideal and educated in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

Question: What deeds and accomplishments by the young people of the USSR and Mongolia are the most vivid manifestation of the glorious traditions of brotherhood between the Soviet and Mongolian people, tempered in the fire of battle?

Answer: It can be said that today's young generation in Mongolia consists of the grandchildren of the heroes of Halhin Gol, the heroes of the 1945 war against militarist Japan. They are the grandchildren of those who fought shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy. And spiritual heredity is just as strong as genetic heredity. Loyalty to the sacred traditions of brotherhood between the Mongolian and Soviet people is the main spiritual legacy inherited by the new generations from their fathers and grandfathers.

The unforgettable events at Halhin Gol contain not only historical, but also invaluable moral experience, knowledge of which spiritually enriches the young people who are embarking on life. This, by the way, was vividly demonstrated by the joint research expedition organized by KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA and ZALUCHUDYN UNEN for the 40th anniversary of the Halhin Gol victory. This is now being confirmed by the international labor effort by the Mongolian and Soviet young people devoted to the 45th anniversary of the historic event, again initiated by our countries' youth newspapers.

The young men's and women's active participation in the "remembrance" movement for patriotic deeds and in the labor competition devoted to the heroes of the Halhin Gol battle attests to the fact that today's young people not only desire to know more about the glorious history of their motherland and of Mongolian-Soviet friendship, but are also prepared to continue it with specific deeds. In Mongolia today there are quite a few youth shock work teams which either include Halhin Gol heroes in their collectives or bear their names. The international collectives, which are now working at the most crucial sectors of socialist construction in Mongolia, constitute a direct continuation of our people's unbreakable unity and cohesion, which were so vividly evidenced during the grim times of military ordeals. About 200 international teams and "Nayramdal-Friendship" crews took part in the construction of the "Erdenst"ore enriching combine alone.

The construction of this ore enriching combine, which is the largest in Asia, and the construction of the new city of Erdenet right next to it, are a tangible embodiment of Mongolia's fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union. They are a grand monument to the enthusiasm, initiative, and selfless labor of the Mongolian and Soviet young people. Erected by the young people's hands, Erdenet is a major enterprise working for socialism and for Mongolian-Soviet friendship. The miners' city of Baga Nuur and the Hotol cement and lime combine are already following in its wake . . . The other important thing is that, in parallel with the new plants, factories, state farms, and cultural projects, the professional skills of Mongolian young men and women are also growing, and they are working shoulder to shoulder with Soviet construction workers and specialists and learning from their rich experience.

The Revolutionary Youth Union is sending young Monogolian men and women to shock work construction sites and to work on opening up the virgin lands. They are designing and erecting new cities and settlements, growing grain, and transforming the vast steppes. And behind these deeds by the Revolutionary Youth Union stand the experience, traditions, and example of the Leninist Komsomol, with whom the Mongolian young people have been linked for more than 60 years now by the close ties of friendship and brotherhood. This friendship today encompasses shock work construction sites, international competition, professional skills competitions, and exchanges of experience in the Revolutionary Youth Union and Komsomol work. . . . Finally, it takes the form of active joint actions in the struggle for peace, as evidenced by the total approval and businesslike support with which Mongolia responded to the Lenin Komsomol's initiative to hold the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow.

The pure-hearted and fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union, thanks to which the Mongolian people gained their freedom and defended their independence, has been and still remains all-embracing, spreading to all aspects of our country's public life. It is true that in our country there is not a single sector of the national economy or culture which could have developed without the Soviet Union's assistance, there is not a single corner in our country which has not felt the effect of multifaceted assistance by the Soviet people. The caring friend, whose loyalty has been repeatedly experienced by the Mongolian people at times of need, is also ever present at our side in peacetime. It has to be noted that the constantly growing successes of the socialist countries give no rest to the enemies of socialism. Our opponents declare that the deepening of cooperation between the socialist states is not an objective law, but a purely political and ideological postulate. I would like to ask the authors of such "prophecies": And what about the thousands of strands of friendship which today link the socialist countries' peoples, and especially the peoples of the Soviet Union and Mongolia? Is it possible to confine within the formula of a postulate the selfless bravery of Soviet servicemen at Halhin Gol and the selfless labor by our country's working people, who devoted all their strength to the speediest victory by the Soviet people in the hard and long war against the fascist aggressors?! No, there was a law in the life of the previous generations, and it still exists in the deeds of our countries' young people today. The mouthpieces of anticommunism are incapable of understanding its essence. It is the proletarian solidarity and the friendship of peoples who have cast off the yoke of capitalism.

Question: What, in your view, is the main value of the lessons of Halhin Gol for our contemporaries and for the rising generations?

Answer: The Halhin Gol pocket [kotel] in which the aggressors were encircled and which the legendary military leader G.K. Zhukov described as a repetition of the heroic battle of Cannae, has become a major event in military history. Many research workers and historians note the outstanding significance of the victory by Soviet and Mongolian troops in the Halhin Gol area. This brilliant victory had a sobering effect on the Japanese military. As a result of it, and despite Hitler's pressure, militaristic Japan did not dare launch military operations against the Soviet Union from the east in June 1941.

The war launched by Japan at Halhin Gol was well and truly an imperialist aggression against socialism. This, of course, has been "forgotten" by the bourgeois historians, including some Japanese historians. In their attempts to distort the historical truth and cover up the war crimes, they try to prove that the war at Halhin Gol was launched by Mongolia and that it allegedly was "the Mongolians themselves, having received military equipment and arms from Soviet Russia, who provoked the border incident."

This deception is needed in order to hide the true goals of the Japanese military. Speaking about these goals way back in 1927, then Japanese Prime Minister General Tanaka cynically declared: "The program for our national development includes, it seems, the need to cross swords with Russia again." This declaration also pleased the West, which was already rubbing its hands, getting ready to warm them with the fire of the war being fanned by the Japanese military. Britain's THE TIMES, for example, wrote that "from political and economic viewpoints, there are considerable justifications for Japan's actions." Such statements are, of course, no longer a surprise to us. When needed, the lovers of military adventures found "considerable justifications" both for the war for the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands and for the invasion of Grenada. They were provided by the very same "interests of national development" about which the above-mentioned Tanaka dilated more than half a century ago.

Historical similarities and associations automatically arise as a result of studying the statements by Japanese generals during the thirties. The Japanese military had actively launched preparations for war against Mongolia and the Soviet Union, hiding beneath the slogan of "self-defense." It was preparing an invasion of foreign territory thousands of kilometers away from its own country, claiming that the fulfillment of the Soviet Union's 5-year plan "poses a grave threat to Japan."

Today the imperialist ringleaders are trying to conceal behind the smokescreen of "Soviet military threat" their intentions to attain military superiority and gain the opportunity to talk to the socialist countries "from positions of strength." International imperialism did not manage to destroy the new social system by force of arms at a time when there were only two young states on the planet building the new society -- the Soviet Union and Mongolia. It is even less likely to achieve this today, when the world socialist system exists and is inexorably gaining strength, when all progressive forces in the world are joining with it in opposing the danger of war, because they see the peace-loving policy of the fraternal states, and primarily of the Soviet Union, as a reliable guarantee of people's security....

....Our peoples describe as the generation of victors those who achieved victory in the harsh battles near the Halhin Gol River and on the vast battlefields of historically unprecedented combat during the Soviet people's Great Patriotic War. That generation was young. I will never forget one episode which occurred in those heroic days of 1939. It concerned the feat by three Soviet tankmen who fought a deadly battle against the hated enemy until the very last. "Senior Lieutenant A.V. Chernyshov, candidate member of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks); Turret Gunner V.D. Veryagin; Mechanic-Driver A.F. Safonov: 'Komsomol Members Never Surrender!" -- these words were written in blood in the crew compartment of the tank.

Yes, the Mongolian and Soviet people's friendship and brotherhood went through grim trials. Tempered in the harsh battle against the enemy and strengthened in joint constructive labor, they have become one of the main gains of socialism. The traditions of this brotherhood and the example of heroic deeds by Soviet and Mongolian servicemen will be a lesson in internationalism and in the struggle for peace on earth for all generations to come.

BUSH IN PAKISTAN TO BUILD POLITICAL COOPERATION

LD161702 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 16 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes: U.S. Vice-President George Bush has arrived in Islamabad on another leg of his Asian tour. This stage of his foreign trip is directly connected with Washington's strategy of confrontation in the Asian Pacific region. When he was visiting New Delhi before coming to Islamabad, India's concern at U.S. supplies of latest armaments to Pakistan was expressed to the representative of the American Administration. These supplies are undermining stability in South Asia and whipping up the arms race in the region. Nevertheless, it is clear from reports by news agencies, it is questions of consolidating U.S. military and political cooperation, supplying more batches of arms to the Pakistani military regime and building bases for American Armed Forces in the territory of that state that will be in the focus of Bush's talks with Pakistani military leaders.

It follows from the program of the U.S. vice-president's stay in Pakistan that his visit is also connected with other actions called upon to heighten tension in that part of the world. Thus, using the fact that Pakistan is the main base for aggression by the forces of imperialism, first of all American imperialism, against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Bush intends to meet with chieftains of Afghan counter-revolutionaries entrenched in Pakistan and encourage them to broaden the scope of the undeclared war against the DRA. It is known that they in Washington have long been entertaining the hope to form a so-called "Afghan government in exile" from the leaders of these groups, based in Peshawar and other Pakistani cities, in order to finally legalize the Reagan administration's growing aid and support to the Afghan people's enemies.

It is with same provocative aims that the U.S. vice-president intends to make a trip to the Khyber Pass on the Afghan-Pakistani border where Zbigniew Brzezinski, a representative of the former administration, had already looked at Revolutionary Afghanistan through the slit of an aiming device.

Bush's visit to Pakistan is another illustration of Washington's disdain towards the legitimate interests and peaceful aspirations of the peoples of that and other regions in the world, which do not want to be used as pawns in the American Administration's strategic plans. It is also another confirmation that the United States, far from seeking a "political settlement of the Afghan problem," is doing everything to increase the scope of armed interference by the forces of imperialism and reaction in the affairs of the DRA and thereby to preserve the pretext for widening American military expansion in Southwest Asia.

SHOT-UP PLANE RETURNS SAFELY TO AFGHAN BASE

PM150949 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 May 84 Second Edition p 1

[Colonel A. Savoskin report: "Airman's Bravery"]

[Text] Limited Contingent of Soviet Forces in Afghanistan -- When carrying out a combat training mission, the aircraft piloted by Airman 1st Class Lieutenant Colonel V. Zgonnik came under dushman fire and was damaged. Ejecting seemed to be the only way out.

The order to eject was given by the command control center. Dark mountains crested by sharp peaks loomed below. Lt Col Zgonnik looked them over once or twice, hoping to find a small level area. At the same time, he carried on calmly, with business-like efficiency, and with the composure of a young airman in the rear seat of a trainer.

Meanwhile, the mountains seemed to be pulling the aircraft down like a magnet as it lost altitude. Nevertheless, the experienced airman managed to land the damaged craft at his own airfield.

USTINOV MEETS WITH VIETNAMESE DEFENSE MINISTER

LD162049 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 16 TASS -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defense of the USSR, today met with General of the Army Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, minister of national defence of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, who is currently in the Soviet Union. They had a warm and friendly conversation during which they discussed matters of mutual interest.

The meeting was attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and first deputy defense minister of the USSR, Army General Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, and other official figures.

WIDF DENOUNCES PRC AGGRESSION AGAINST SRV

LD161709 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Berlin May 16 TASS -- The Women's International Democratic Federation expresses its deep regrets over the failure of the Government of the People's Republic of China so far to give a positive response to the proposal of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to conclude a non-aggression treaty and to conduct serious talks to resolve problems of bilateral relations, a statement issued by the WIDF here today says. The federation is particularly concerned about the information it received that the Armed Forces of the People's Republic of China heavily shelled some border areas of Vietnam and captured a number of hills in Vietnamese territory, the document says. These actions, as a result of which civilians were killed or wounded, constitute a flagrant violation of the principles of international law and aggravate the situation in Indochina and in Southeast Asia as a whole, the federation stresses.

Speaking on behalf of millions of women, the WIDF would welcome the conduct of relations among states on the principles of peaceful coexistence and the adoption of every measure in the spirit of goodneighborliness and on the basis of the U.N. Charter and the principles of non-aggression and non-intervention in internal affairs to settle all the conflicts. The WIDF demands an immediate end to all acts of hostility against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

SOVIET, KAMPUCHEAN TU DELEGATIONS TALK IN MOSCOW

PM151807 Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 May 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at the AUCCTU"]

[Text] Talks between a Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev and a delegation from the Kampuchean Trade Union Federation headed by its chairman, Mat Ly, were held in Moscow's Palace of Labor 14 May. In a friendly atmosphere, the two sides informed one another of the activity of their countries' trade unions, discussed questions of the development of relations between the two trade union centers and problems of the international trade union movement, and signed an agreement on the development of cooperation between Soviet and Kampuchean trade unions. The meeting was attended by V. Ye Mozhayev, chief of the AUCCTU International Section, and (Ut Borit), councillor at the PRK Embassy in the USSR.

SCIENTIFIC, CULTURAL ACCORD REACHED WITH PRK

LD162153 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1547 GMT 16 May 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] An intergovernmental program of cultural and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and Kampuchea for 1984-85 was signed today in Phnom Penh. It envisages an increase in the exchange of specialists and creative collectives.

PRK'S STEADFAST STAND AGAINST ENEMIES CITED

PM161344 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 20, May 84 (Signed to Press May 84) pp 12-13

[Yevgeniy Fadeyev article: "Bright Day Replaces Black Night"]

[Excerpts] A hard fate has befallen the Kampuchean people in recent decades. Few peoples have known such a tragedy -- more than one-third of the country's population was physically wiped out by Pol Pot cutthroats, and prior to that, hundreds of thousands of people perished during the rule of the pro-U.S. Lon Nol regime. However, nobody succeeded in breaking the people's will for freedom.

Since rejecting the antipeople power of the Khmer Rouge in January 1979, Kampucheans have been selflessly building a new life. Their successes are becoming more noticeable with each passing day. And however stubbornly the forces of domestic and foreign reaction may try -- whether they are unprincipled politickers of the ex-Prince Sihanouk type, criminals from the Pol Pot camp whose hands are tainted with the blood of entirely innocent people, or their allies overseas and nearer home united in a "wolf pack alliance" -- it is impossible to halt the progress of Kampuchean history toward a bright future.

The enemies of People's Kampuchea are currently trying to wreck the process of that long-suffering land's regeneration. Here I will give some space to the loquacious Sihanouk, who sometimes blurts out things that in his masters' opinion he should not say: "The United States highly values my efforts to liberate Kampuchea and hopes the day will come when I will be able to return to Phnom Penh and once again make my country a free and peaceful one." And again: "Chinese leaders praised my recent trip to the liberated region (he continues to bluff like this in public, earning points and fixed sums for his good behavior -- Y.F.), and they said they will continue to give my government aid and support."

After failing with the aid of bombs, they want to achieve their ends through intrigue, slander, and provocations. However, the Kampucheans' steadfastness turned out to be amazing. A miracle of revival -- it is no accident that that definition is applied to the PRK.

In the last 6 months alone, more than 1,000 members of various emigre formations have voluntarily come over to the side of the people's power. But there are others, too -- obtuse fanatics drunk with their unlimited power over downtrodden, ignorant refugees.

It must be said that the PRK Government clearly recognizes this. Its policy is humane to the utmost. Those who have decided to serve the people's power and to prove their loyalty to it are given the opportunity of becoming free citizens of a free country. The government adheres to this Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] line in everything.

Thus, for instance, the republic, understanding the prevailing situation, is not insisting on its immediate recognition by Thailand to solve mutual problems. This well conceived course is all the more respected for the following reason. After all, Thailand directly participated in the aggressive war in Indochina, including in Cambodia. Is this not evidence of the young republic's farsightedness and political flexibility?

Recently the PRK, again showing good will, agreed to its interests in the dialogue with the ASEAN states being represented by Laos and Vietnam.

And how about Bangkok? Unfortunately -- Although the country's current attitude to the so-called Kampuchean problem is by no means unambiguous -- it continues to string along with those who are conducting an aggressive policy aimed against the PRK and the other Indochina countries. These arrogant trends are being strenuously fueled by outside forces. Thailand is one of the first names on the list of recipients of U.S. military aid in Southeast Asia. The widely publicized and the secret visits to the banks of the Chao Phraya by ranking visiters from the banks of the Potomac -- from Defense Secretary Weinberger to Assistant Secretary of State Wolfowitz -- continue. They all have a common task -- to step up shipments that are anything but civilian, to nudge the country into confrontation with the three states of Indochina, and to exacerbate the situation on the Kampuchean-Thai border.

The communique issued at the end of the latest, seventh conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea, stated outright that the main threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia is the expansionist and hegemonist policy of Beijing, which is acting in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. Moreover, the main gamble is being made on the so-called Kampuchean problem.

The conference participants roundly denounced the hostile policy toward the three fraternal peoples and expressed their confidence that it will certainly be defeated.

The Indochina countries reaffirmed constructive proposals to resolve all complex problems. The settlement could be either partial or comprehensive, on a bilateral or multilateral basis. Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea are also ready to embark on the creation of a security zone on both sides of the Kampuchean-Thai border, and also advocate a normalization of relations with the PRC.

In general, the door is always open for talks. Things depend on the goodwill of the other group of countries.

"The main reason forcing certain ASEAN states to pursue a course of hostility toward the Indochina countries lies in the recent past, in our enemies' aggressive strategy," the writer of these lines was told by PRK Foreign Minister Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo. "They are now attempting to restore their lost positions in the region at all costs, which naturally exacerbates the situation in Southeast Asia. But the future is on the side of our just struggle. Its shoots are already springing up today on all fronts of the socioeconomic and political activity of People's Kampuchea. Thus, the fact that the ASEAN states -- in particular Singapore -- failed to bring the unscrupulous Sihanouk, the representative of bloody criminals, into the seventh conference of nonaligned countries at Delhi was an indisputable victory for the forces of progress. The conference's resolutions on the PRK were adopted in the teeth of pressure from the U.S. imperialists and their accomplices. What does this fact tell us? That we are steadily marching toward victory...

"What else can I say about the alliance of the puppets?" Hun Sen continues. "It is a paper-thin alliance, easily seen through and with no real prospects.

"It has long been clear to everyone that it acts as cover for the Pol Pot executioners, as a screen to deceive international public opinion, and as an instrument for inciting conflict. The way to settle the situation in this part of the globe lies in peaceful dialogue alone; dialogue based on equality and mutual respect, without pressure from outside forces. Today there are realistic trends among the interested parties in Southeast Asia, and this presents an opportunity to embark on a discussion of mutual issues.

"And lastly, the so-called Kampuchean problem. It was resolved by the Kampuchean people themselves 5 years ago, on 7 January 1979. Resolved finally and irrevocably..."

MOSCOW VIEWS MPR DELEGATION'S TALKS IN BURMA

BK161239 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1430 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Burma and Mongolia have called for the active participation of world governments in solving such issues as curbing the arms race and consolidating world peace. The call was made in a statement released by Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Gombosuren following his visit to Burma and talks with Burmese Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister U Hla Shwe.

Our commentator, (Anatoliy Aleksandrov), says the topic of strengthening peace and mutual confidence in Asia occupied a special place in the Burmese-Mongolian talks. The topic is most appropriate, particularly today, when forces opposed to world peace and security are applying increasing pressure so as to bring Asian countries under their domination. The situation in Southeast Asia is unstable due to interference from alien powers. The talks in Rangoon pointed out that it was vital for Asian governments to make concerted efforts to improve the political atmosphere in the continent. How can such a goal be achieved? The MPR Government has put forward a practical solution. The well-known Mongolian proposal to work out and sign a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific was again presented at the Rangoon talks. The main objective of that proposal is to prevent and avert conflicts and war in the region. Security in Asia can be assured if the convention on nonuse of force in governmental relations can be signed and implemented. Mongolia proposed that countries interested in such a convention hold a conference to discuss and work out the details. The experience of the Bandung Conference, which resulted in the Declaration of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, which have contributed to general peace and cooperation in the world, can be very useful here.

The MPR proposal echoes the peace proposals of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and nonaligned states. These proposals are also aimed at consolidating peace and strengthening security in Asia. The goal of the MPR proposal is also identical to the objectives of the calls for transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and for establishing a zone of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. If such proposals were to be implemented, critical Asian problems (?would be resolved) and there would be good prospects for the people.

The talks between Burma and Mongolia, which searched for avenues to peace in Asia, prove that exchanging views leads to fruitful results and the strengthening of relations.

'INCORRECT LINE' CAUSES SPLIT IN AUSTRALIAN CP

PM160959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 84 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent O. Skalkin dispatch: "Statement by the Socialist Party of Australia"]

[Text] Sydney, 13 May -- Some time ago, 23 prominent figures of the Communist Party of Australia [CPA] party organization in Victoria, including 7 members of the CPA National Committee together with 14 CPA members in Queensland, left the party. They announced their intention to form a "socialist organization." This action was condemned by the remaining members of the National Committee, who at the same time put forward the idea of creating a "new party."

A statement by the Socialist Party of Australia [SPA] analyzing the situation in the CPA says that attempts are being made to explain what has happened by reference to mistakes made by certain individuals or groups of people. But the real reasons should be sought in the political course the CPA has followed for many years. Under the slogan of "Modernizing" Marxism, the SPA document goes on to say, the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism, which are of universal significance, were abandoned. A superficial and incorrect line has been pursued. The present events are the result of this course.

GRISHIN MEETS WITH HUNGARY'S MAROTHY 16 MAY

LD161949 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Today a meeting was held between the Moscow party aktiv and the delegation of the Budapest MSZMP Committee led by Comrade Marothy, member of the MSZMP Committee and first secretary of the Budapest MSZMP Committee.

In welcoming the guests, Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, remarked that the Soviet and Hungarian peoples are linked by an indestructible friendship which has been tested by time. A reliable basis for relations between the two countries is the militant alliance and unity of views between the two parties on the most important issues of today, he said.

Comrade Marothy stressed that the solidity of links with the Soviet Union is indivisible from socialist national consciousness for Hungarian working people. These links are the most important support for sovereignty and social progress in Hungary.

On the same day, the guests visited Mossoviet and had a conversation with the chairman of its executive committee, Comrade Promyslov.

TANJUG DECRIES PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN AGAINST SFRY

LD161228 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 84 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report]

[Text] Belgrade, 16 May (TASS) -- Some news outlets in the West recently have been escalating a propaganda campaign against Yugoslavia and spreading tendentious information about the situation in the country, TANJUG news agency said in a report.

It said these press media have used as a pretext for this campaign the detention in Belgrade by the Interior Ministry's agents of a group of persons, on whom they found anti-state materials. They included Milovan Djilas, a not-unknown figure who has long since gone over to the camp of Yugoslavia's foes in the West.

Encouraging the subversive activities of anti-socialist elements, the Western press, TANJUG said, speaks all the time about the existence of a "civil disobedience movement" in Yugoslavia. Western propaganda favorably treats those who openly call for undermining the state system in Yugoslavia and for removing the League of Communists of Yugoslavia from the political scene, and urges a "new democratic order" and efforts "to save freedom" in Yugoslavia.

Why do some press media in the West, while showing so much concern for freedom in Yugoslavia, not urge the implementation of liberties in their own countries where the police use clubs and water cannon to disperse those who demonstrate for jobs and who campaign for peace and disarmament, and against the deployment of nuclear missiles? It is in the West that large funds are spent to print anti-Yugoslav literature and publish emigre newspapers led by Ustashes and Chetniks, former collaborators of the Nazi occupiers, and radio stations go on the air, casting aspersions on Yugoslavia.

Such activities concerning Yugoslavia do not square with the principles of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, TANJUG stressed.

SFRY'S PLANINC REPORTS ON ECONOMIC 'PROBLEMS'

PM161020 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "SFRY Federal Assembly Session"]

[Text] Belgrade, 14 May -- A 2-day session of the SFRY Federal Assembly opened here today. Its participants listened to and discussed a report on the Yugoslav Government's activity in the last 2 years delivered by M. Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council.

Yugoslavia has been able to achieve certain successes over the last 2 years in social and economic development, the report notes, despite a highly unfavorable international situation.

At the same time, the report points out that the country has run into a number of serious problems arising as a result of economic deficiencies and a standstill in the development of socialist self-management. The ways to resolve these problems have been indicated in the "Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program."

Reshaping the economic structure, raising production profitability, increasing exports, maintaining external solvency, and reducing the level of prices and inflation are the main tasks for the country's economic development which must be fulfilled in the near future, the report says.

The tasks confronting the country are complex. It will not be possible to resolve them overnight. Persistent efforts by all of Yugoslav society and the strengthening of its unity are essential, the head of the SFRY Government stressed.

GRISHIN, PROMYSLOV CABLE BERLIN, PRAGUE OFFICIALS

Naumann, Berlin Mayor

PM161419 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Congratulatory Telegram"]

[Text] On the 39th anniversary of the German people's liberation from fascism, V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, have sent the following telegram to Comrade Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Berlin Bezirk SED Committee, and Comrade Erhard Krack, mayor of Berlin, the capital of the GDR:

On behalf of the Moscow Gorkom and Moscow Gorispolkom, we sent you, the communists, and all inhabitants of the GDR capital our congratulations on the 39th anniversary of the German people's liberation from fascism.

During the years which have elapsed since the Soviet Army's world-historic victory over fascism, the working people of the GDR and its capital, Berlin, under the leadership of the SED have traveled a glorious path of deep revolutionary changes and achieved remarkable successes in all spheres of sociopolitical life and in the development of the economy, science, and culture, and are now confidently proceeding along the path of building a developed socialist society.

Noting with satisfaction the fruitful development of friendship and multifaceted cooperation between our capitals' party and public organizations and labor collectives, we will continue to strengthen and deepen our fraternal relations in every way for the sake of the cause of socialism and peace.

We wish you, dear comrades, and the Communists and working people of the GDR capital new achievements in socialist building and in the implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

Capek, Prague Mayor

PM161415 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Congratulatory Telegram"]

[Text] On the 30th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist invaders V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, have sent Comrade Antonin Capek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Prague City CPCZ Committee, and Comrade Frantisek Stafa, mayor of Prague, the following telegram:

On behalf of the Moscow Gorkom and Moscow Gorispolkom we send you, the Prague City CPCZ Committee, the National Committee, the Communists, and all the inhabitants of Prague congratulations on the CSSR's national holiday -- the 39th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist invaders.

On this portentious day, Muscovites note with satisfaction that in the years that have elapsed Czechoslovakia, traveling the road of socialist development, has achieved great successes in socioeconomic development and has firmly established itself in the world on the foremost frontiers of industry and of scientific and technological progress. An important contribution to these achievements is made by the Prague City CPCZ organization and by the working people of the CSSR's capital.

We value greatly the relations of fruitful cooperation between the party and social organizations and the working collectives of Moscow and Prague, which promote the resolution of the tasks facing our capitals, and we will do everything necessary to further deepen and develop them.

We wish you, Communists, and all Prague's working people new achievements in building a developed socialist society and in fulfilling the decisions of the Sixth CPCZ Congress.

POLISH CEREMONY HONORS FALLEN SOVIET SOLDIERS

PM161038 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 May 84 Second Edition p 3

[Correspondent Captain Lieutenant M. Lukanin report: "Friendship Demonstration"]

[Text] The young people of Kaliningrad Oblast and Olsztyn and Elblag Voivodships have held a demonstration in the city of Braniewo (Poland) at the memorial cemetery where the remains of thousands of Soviet servicemen who fell during the liberation of Poland lie. Veterans of the Soviet and Polish Armies came here together with the young men and women. Here, where there were fierce clashes with the German fascist aggressors, Kaliningrad's Colonel A. Kernozhitskiy, retired, who has been awarded five Polish orders, and Polish Major (Ya. Shygel), who participated in the fighting at Lenino, met like combat brothers. They, like all the frontline soldiers present, were presented with bunches of red carnations by scouts.

The participants in the friendship demonstration ceremonially unveiled an obelisk to the memory of the dead Soviet servicemen -- one of many on Polish soil.

POLISH WRITERS' LEADER VIEWS PUBLISHING SCENE

PM101528 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 2 May 84 p 3

[Interview with Halina Auderska, chairman of the Polish Writers Union Main Board Presidium, by Svyatoslav Belza in Moscow -- no date given: "The Joy of Open Hearts"]

[Excerpts] Halina Auderska, chairman of the Polish Writers Union Main Board Presidium, arrived in our country as a member of a delegation of eminent figures in literature and the arts to attend the festival of Polish culture in the USSR.

Question: Tell us, please, how is the activity of the union which you head developing?

Answer: We on the board of the reborn Polish Writers Union inherited a grim legacy. Not only had official international contacts been broken off through the fault of the former Polish Writers Union leadership, but also there were not even conditions for regular communication between the writers themselves. Now our union is organizing its normal functions. It already unites more than 570 members and we have 16 voivodship sections, with the 17th soon to be organized. A literary fund has been established under the Ministry of Culture. Our plans for the current year include, for example, the organization of a "Poetic Fall."

Despite all the crisis phenomena of the preceding period, writers in our country did not stop writing nor did publishing houses stop publishing. Indisputable progress has been achieved in this sphere: More books were published in 1983 than in the previous year and, in my opinion, quite a few of them are very interesting.

Question: Are you satisfied with the development of contacts between the Polish Writers Union and the USSR Writers Union?

Answer: Contacts between our creative unions have become very warm and friendly. At each step we encounter a cordial attitude from our Soviet colleagues. I hope that when we receive a delegation of Soviet writers in our country they will feel exactly the same way. We have signed protocols and agreements providing a basis for cooperation between our two unions. The future prospects are, in my view, highly promising, and I am confident that our traditional relations will strengthen year by year.

It would not be out of place to note that Soviet-Polish literary ties were never completely broken. These ties were maintained even in the most difficult times: Polish writers came to the Soviet Union and translated Soviet books. The Soviet Union, for its part, did not stop publishing works by modern Polish authors -- I can give an example from my own experience: All of a sudden, during the martial law period in our country, Moscow's Raduga Publishing House took the initiative of translating my novel "Warsaw Siren" [Varshavskaya Sirena]. It was published recently and, I will make no secret of it, this gave me great pleasure.

ECONOMIC JOURNAL ON HUNGARIAN STATE FARM SUCCESSES

PM091443 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 18, Apr 84 (Signed to Press 23 Apr 84) p 20

[Text] Budapest/Moscow -- Hungary's advanced experience in varius national economic sectors has been repeatedly publicized in the Soviet press. The achievements of Hungary's agriculture have also been reported. Specifically, over the last 15 years, the gross output of arable farming has almost doubled. There has been considerable growth in the numbers and productivity of livestock and meat and milk output has risen.

Milk yield per cow has risen from 2,400 to almost 4,000 kg for the country as a whole. Agriculture fully meets the domestic market's requirements, and a considerable proportion of its output is set aside for export.

Over the last few years, bourgeois propaganda has been promoting the myth that Hungary's successes in agriculture are supposedly based on the private sector's development. The idea being implanted among uninformed people is that the cooperatives and state farms are allegedly inefficient in developing production.

At the start of 1983, Hungary had 1,300 agricultural production cooperatives and 129 state farms. The cooperatives and the state farms between them own 96.5 percent of all agricultural land. Personal plot farms account for 3.5 percent of the land.

The cooperatives and state farms produce and supply the state with 100 percent of its grain, sugar beet, sunflower, and feed crops, satisfy the country's needs for milk and dairy products, and produce practically all the beef. As regards the personal plot farms of cooperative members and workers, they specialize on the basis of contracts with the cooperatives and state farms in rearing hogs and growing some types of vegetables and fruit, of which we will speak later.

The overwhelming majority of cooperatives and state farms are profitable, highly productive farms. It is reported that grain harvests have reached 40-50 quintals per hectare, corn harvests are 60-70 quintals per hectare, and milk yield per cow exceeds 5,000 kg on state farms and has reached 3,900-4,000 kg in the cooperatives. A state farm has an average of 8,000 hectares of land. State farms produce 3-4 times more output per unit of land area than at the time of the one-man peasant farms here.

I will speak in detail about the (Gertseggami) state farm. For 14 years now this farm has been headed by experienced agronomist (Gog) Matyas. The farm's yields are as follows: corn grain -- 70-80 quintals; wheat -- 58 quintals; sunflower -- 30 quintals; sugar beet -- 350-400 quintals per hectare. Milk yeild has reached 5,600 kg from each one of the 900 cows. The state farm has attached to it a mixed feed plant producing 40,000 metric tons of high-quality feed per year. By comparison with the initial period of the state farm's existence, its collective has increased the sales of various agricultural products to the state more than sixfold. The life of the people is being changed in parallel with the transformation of production; vast social changes have taken place and are continuing to take place. The state farm employs 740 workers. Almost all of them have completed their secondary education, while 80 have completed higher education. A beautiful settlement with all services and amenities -- school, cultural center, dining hall, museum, and many other facilities that the village lacked in the past -- have been constructed.

The changes in Hungarian agriculture are inseparably linked with the development of cooperation and exchange of experience with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. In a talk with us, Comrade Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food, noted that cooperation with the fraternal countries is the primary source of success. He said that the fundamental changes in grain growing are linked with the use of Soviet wheat varieties and other crops. Agriculture's technical base is provided by machines supplied by the Soviet Union, the GDR, and other socialist states. Hungary has adopted everything valuable from the experience of CEMA countries in production sharing, specialization, and interfarm cooperation and integration. Cooperation covers many fields -- selective breeding, genetics, industry poultry breeding, and mechanization -- while scientists and specialists are exchanging experience. A number of Soviet technological processes have been introduced, including the forced drying of hay.

For its part, Hungary also has experience which can be and is being shared with its friends from the socialist countries.

The Soviet Union is introducing some technological processes in industrial poultry breeding. Hungary has supplied the USSR with poultry breeding factories. Early-ripening corn hybrids are being tested in the Ukraine and North Caucasus with the participation of Hungarian specialists, and other joint work is in progress.

It is true that the scale of cooperation is still below the potential and needs of both countries. There are many reserves in this sphere. I was told by specialists that, given more closely coordinated efforts by designers and engineers, it would be possible to develop the machinery needed for fully satisfying the industrial technological processes in agriculture. This would make it possible to either minimize the purchase of the relevant machines and technological equipment in the West, or to replace them completely.

What, in actual fact, are the personal plot farms? Basically, they belong to cooperative members and state farm workers, as well as to industrial enterprise workers living in rural areas. The farm owners contract with the cooperative or state farm for raising a certain quantity of hogs or poultry. The cooperatives and state farms supply the cooperative members or workers with the necessary feed, machines, and auxiliary materials and provide the means for transporting the reared livestock or poultry to the slaughter houses. It may be asked why reference should be made to the land belonging to personal plot farms? It is not this land, after all, which rears the livestock. According to Hungarian economists' data, in order to supply feed for livestock on personal plot farms, the cooperatives and state farms are sowing feed crops -- corn, barley, and alfalfa -- on 1.6 million hectares of fields from the total of Hungary's 6.4 million hectares of arable land. Trade enterprises have opened 5,400 stores selling small tools, fertilizers, pesticides, and various anxiliary materials for personal plot farms.

The cooperatives and state farms also provide feed for the dairy cattle on personal plot farms, allocate pasture land for them, and supply the cattle owners with milking equipment. Thus, the main concern for personal plot farms lies with cooperatives and state farms. The owners of personal plot farms spend part of their own time looking after the livestock. Consequently, we are talking about integrated links between the personal plot farm and the cooperative or the state enterprise. Furthermore, the integrating cooperative or state farm is the main organizer of production.

Is it not obvious that there are no reasons to set the private in opposition to the public? The development of personal plot farms became possible only because the public farm took on itself the most difficult part of the work -- providing the personal plot farms with feed, young animals to be fattened, machinery, facilities for the sale of produce, and so on. But bourgeois propaganda keeps silent about all this, thus confusing people or rather, more accurately, deliberately taking the path of deception and falsification.

Last year was complicated for Hungary's agriculture. The country went through one of the longest droughts in the last 100 years. Damage was done to arable farming. The cooperative and state farms are actively struggling to overcome the drought's effects. The leading base farms are playing the chief role in this very important work. Such farms have been singled out in all sectors and are leading the way in the introduction of so-called production systems, in other words new technologies for cultivating different crops and breeding livestock. The leading farms have produced good results under the difficult drought conditions. Their leaders and specialists have accumulated valuable experience. They consider it their duty to share this experience with all cooperatives and state farms which are part of the production system. Now that fieldwork is in full swing, the best specialists from leading farms are spending most of their time at other farms for which they are responsible, making recommendations, and striving to ensure better work.

We wish our Hungarian friends total successes in the implementation of their set plans.

BORIN COMMENTARY ON REAGAN'S VISIT TO IRELAND

LD162211 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 16 May 84

[Nikolay Borin commentary]

[Text] Protests are mounting in the Irish Republic over the forthcoming visit there by President Reagan. Here is a commentary by Nikolay Borin.

A spokesman for the Catholic Church, (Yemen Carsy), has said that the head of the Irish Catholic Church will not attend any of the ceremonies that are to take place in connection with the presidential visit. According to FRANCE PRESSE, the Catholics in Ireland are strongly opposed to President Reagan's Latin American policies. The policies of the White House are openly aimed at supporting the dictatorial regimes which brutally suppress the protests of the Catholics over the arbitrary rules and atrocities of the juntas. There is mounting opposition in the Irish capital to Washington's policies toward the Catholic minority in Ulster. Having all the means of influencing London at his disposal, President Reagan chose to do nothing at all to help the Catholics in Northern Ireland. The statement of the head of the Catholic Church coincided with the announcement of 11 members of Parliament to the effect that they will boycott President Reagan's address to Parliament.

Many organizations, and among them youth organizations, have joined protests against the visit of the American President. These reports indicate that President Reagan's hopes for winning more points in the election campaign by engaging the affections of the American voters of Irish descent have been effectively dashed.

The move by the Irish archbishop damages Reagan's reputation as a good Christian and the political and public opposition to his visit takes the credibility out of the claims that Mr Reagan is proud of his Irish roots. Connivance with the repressive policies in Ulster, the atrocities and terror committed in Latin America, and the commitment of the U.S. President to a policy of a nuclear arms race show that the only thing he learned from the Bible is "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth." This is what guides him wherever what he terms American interests are concerned. As far as the unearthed Irish roots of the American President are concerned, there is no room for doubt that the ostentatious nostalgia of Mr Reagan is quite unpopular with a great many Irish men and women.

SPAIN'S JUAN CARLOS CABLES THANKS TO CHERNENKO

LD161705 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 16 TASS -- The king of Spain, Juan Carlos I sent a telegram from aboard the plane to the President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko. It says: "Leaving the territory of the Soviet Union the queen and myself express to Your Excellency our most sincere gratitude for the hearty welcome accorded to us by the Soviet people, for the cordial hospitality and countless tokens of attention to us on the part of Your Excellency and Soviet bodies of state power throughout our visit.

"I am sure that this unforgettable trip will promote a futher consolidation of mutual acquaintance and fraternal ties which unite our countries.

"The queen and myself express to Your Excellency our most profound respect and extend our sincere wishes of happiness to Your Excellency and flourishment to the friendly people of the Soviet Union".

COMPARISON OF CHERNENKO 10 MAY DINNER SPEECH

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, in its 11 May Second Edition, carries on page 3 an unattributed report on Chernenko's dinner speech at the 10 May Kremlin dinner for King Juan Carlos I. It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 11 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages G 3-5 revealing the following variations:

On page G 3, paragraph one, line one, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA begins the speech ... Your Majesties!

Esteemed ladies and gentlemen!

Comrades!

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I would like to say to our esteemed guests from Spain -- King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia -- welcome to Moscow!

This is the ... (picking up paragraph two, line one);

On page G 4, paragraph two, line two, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads ... tense, it is relatively dangerous. Unfortunately, there ... (supplying "relatively");

On page G 5, paragraph five, last line, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads ... of our countries.

To the Health of Your Majesties King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia!

To the health of all our Spanish guests!

To peace in Europe and throughout the world! ... (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ends, supplying toasts);

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA omits quotemarks throughout.

WEST'S VERSION OF BERLIN BLOCKADE STORY SCORED

PM151847 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Lysenko dispatch: "Stoking the Atmosphere"]

[Text] Clearly, U.S. President R. Reagan is not happy with the peaceful situation in West Berlin, which corresponds to the spirit and the letter of the four-power agreement on the city. The facts prove that the United States would like to make the former "frontline city" a hotbed of international tension in the center of Europe once again.

Lavish ceremonies devoted to the 35th anniversary of the ending of the so-called "Berlin Blockade" were held at the U.S. military airfield at Tempelhof, during which many lies and slanders were leveled at the Soviet Union. The main soloist in the anti-Soviet choir was U.S. Secretary of the Interior W. Clark, who had arrived there on an official visit as R. Reagan's personal envoy. His "sparkling" statements were reproduced in the Springer-owned newspapers BILD-ZEITUNG, B.Z., BERLINER MORGENPOST, and DIE WELT, and were liberally quoted on the TV news.

If one believes W. Clark and his echo -- West Berlin's ruling Mayor E. Diepgen -- it seems that the guilty party in the so-called "blockade" was the USSR and the "airlift" set up by the West proved that "it was a peace mission conducted with the aid of instruments of war." However, the historical facts reveal the opposite. Just how did everything take place back then in the far-off postwar period?

On 18 June 1948, the U.S., British, and French occupying forces carried out a separate monetary reform in their occupation zones, thereby strengthening the splitting of Germany, and on 22 June 1948, they spread it to the western sectors of Berlin. As a result, a stream of currency devalued in West Germany flooded into the Soviet occupation zone. Speculation reached unprecedented levels. Because of this, the Soviet military administration was forced to take defensive measures that were in no way aimed at complicating the life of the city's population. In reply, the Western occupation forces decided to set up an "airlift," and announced that they were being blockaded.

The Western powers were eventually forced to appeal to the Soviet Government for a joint examination of the situation that had arisen in Berlin. And the Soviet Union, realizing that entirely innocent inhabitants of the city were suffering because of the West's political game, then did everything possible to stop the West Berliners suffering from the "airlift" adventure.

Today, turning the facts on their head, the official representatives of the states that signed the four-power agreement on West Berlin in September 1971, as well as representatives of the local authorities, are attempting to intensify tension in the city and to complicate the atmosphere surrounding it. This is an outright violation of the agreement on West Berlin.

FRG AIRLINE'S NONRENEWAL OF ACCORD ATTACKED

PM161043 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 14 May in its Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 1,400-word M. Chernyshov article titled "Who Has Upset Lufthansa?", commenting on the West German airline Lufthansa's withdrawal of services to Japan across Soviet territory following the recent expiration of a 1973 protocol with the Soviet Aeroflot airline governing the use of the trans-Siberian route.

The article describes the development of air traffic between and across the two countries from the early seventies and the various agreements governing it, going on to note a deterioration in relations since 1978 and to outline points of contention between the airlines. "As Aeroflot made more and more concessions in recent years," Chernyshov writes, "Lufthansa's demands sharpened and additional conditions constantly emerged, even though they were sometimes known to be unacceptable to the Soviet side because they were incompatible with USSR national legislation. One gets the impression," he goes on, "that Lufthansa was preparing the groundwork in a deliberate and planned way for the FRG Government's denunciation of the 1973 supplementary protocol, which consequently expired as of 8 April this year."

The article observes that other European airlines use the Soviet route to Japan "to advantage," and that the problem with Lufthansa could be overcome "given a sincere desire to cooperate," concluding, however, that the FRG airline's "present destructive line" is "clearly at variance with Bonn's assurances that it wishes to expand cooperation with the USSR in all spheres of interstate relations."

MOVE TO REVIVE WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION EXAMINED

PM151115 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 May 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Grigoryants "Letter From Bonn": "NATO's European Crutch"]

[Text] There has been a perceptible revival of interest on the Rhine in the Western European Union [WEU], the special military union within NATO created in 1954 by France, Britain, and the Benelux countries, and which accepted Italy and the Federal Republic into membership in 1955 -- formally to maintain control over the rearmament of West German but in practice to mask the rebirth of West german militarism behind and all-European screen. For almost three decades, this organization dragged out a scarcely perceptible existence. But now it is again in the field of view of politicians and the press. What has happened?

Some observers see the revival of interest in the WEU as a symptom of further aggravation of Atlantic conflicts. And in fact, relations between the NATO partners are by no means harmonious. The Reagan administration does not stand on ceremony with its allies, and now, by starting an arms race in space, it has once again demonstrated its disregard for their interests. It arrogantly brushed aside their doubts and objections, presenting the partners with a fait accompli.

It would be naive to suppose that Bonn decided on a "reanimation" of the WEU to spite the United States and seek different security policy options. The FRG still follows Washington's lead, the chancellor hastened to reassure his transatlantic partner, declaring that the WEU is not spearheaded against the United States, but is merely intended as NATO's "second European support." Foreign Minister Genscher stressed that the creation of a "European bastion" does not mean "estrangement from the United States."

So what is the point of the ballyhoo around the WEU? It lies in the fact that plans for the further buildup of conventional weapons on the European Continent are bound up with the WEU. The newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU describes plans to increase "West Europe's nonnuclear defense." The paper discloses that the opinion has gained ground among Bonn personalities that "It is easier to make these efforts popular under a European rather than the NATO flag." Foreign Minister Genscher, for the first time in public, recently supported the French proposal to revive the WEU as the "foundation of European defense within the NATO framework." Europe, he stated, must speak with one voice where its security interests are concerned and must pool its armed forces. Thus, people talk about a "European security policy" but really mean a buildup of military preparations by West European countries within the framework of the same North Atlantic alliance. What can this venture have in common with real security on the continent? Precisely nothing.

It must be noted that Bonn has a specific interest in the WEU. The treaty which set it up imposed a number of restrictions on the FRG in the sphere of the production and export of certain types of weapons, including nuclear, chemical, and bacteriological. With the passing years, many of the restrictions have been lifted. Thus, in 1980, the limits on the tonnage of submarines and surface ships were removed. In December 1983, the WEU Assembly proposed lifting the restrictions on the construction of strategic bombers and long-range missiles in the FRG. As the capital's GENERAL-ANZEIGER reported, the Federal Government now intends to officially raise the question of lifting the arms restrictions contained in the WEU agreement.

The attempts to emasculate the most important restrictions step by step and de facto are highly alarming. It is known that the FRG is intensively developing nuclear power and research work, especially in the sphere of the production of highly enriched uranium and high-quality plutonium -- the "raw materials" for manufacturing nuclear weapons. The close links between the FRG and the so-called "near-nuclear" countries, which are capable of starting production of nuclear weapons without much difficulty, are particularly striking. West Germany is also very advanced in the sphere of developing delivery means. The FRG produces Tornado aircraft, which are virtually nuclear bombers. It takes an active part in the program for the production and launching of the so-called "European" Ariane missile capable of putting heavy satellites into earth orbit. This is essentially a question of creating a strategic missile system. As for smaller-caliber missiles West Germany has long been a major producer of them.

At the same time, on the political level, certain FRG circles are more and more persistently demanding that they be involved in the resolution of questions of nuclear strategy. F.J. Strauss has made such demands. Voicing the views of influential circles in his party, J.G. Todenhoefer, Christian Democratic Union deputy in the Bundestag, has called for the "combining" of the nuclear forces of the United States, Britain, and France and demanded that Bonn have the right to take part in solving the question of how to utilize this gigantic destructive potential.

As we can see, the attempts to breathe life into the WEU threaten to further strengthen the aggressive NATO war machine, step up the arms race, and increase tension on the European Continent.

GREEK PASOK CONGRESS ENDS, ACTIONS DISCUSSED

PM151814 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent G. Shakunyan dispatch: "Concern for Greece's Fate"]

[Text] Athens -- The first congress of the ruling party, the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), has ended its work in Athens. The congress considered and discussed reports on political, ideological, and organizational questions.

The delegates approved a number of documents and resolutions and made certain changes in the party's constitution. On the last day of the PASOK forum's work, a new party Central Committee staff was elected. A. Papandreou was reelected party chairman.

Judging by articles appearing in the local press, which is closely linked to PASOK, a serious discussion full of concern for the country's fate took place at the congress on the problems of strengthening independence and on the difficulties arising in connection with Greek membership in NATO and the EEC.

During the sharp discussions that took place at the congress, delegates made critical comments related to the delay in carrying out a number of the party's mandates, demanded the speedy implementation of radical progressive transformations in the sphere of the economy, and advocated a strengthening of PASOK's ideological and organizational unity.

At the same time, the congress participants expressed their full support for the Greek Government's peace-loving foreign policy course aimed at strengthening peace and international detente and at setting up a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. The delegates resolutely came out in defense of the Cypriot people's just cause and of the Arab struggle to eliminate the consequences of Israeli aggression.

IZVESTIYA MAKES PLEA FOR CYPRUS' SOVEREIGNTY

PM091511 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 84 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Matveyev "Political Observer's Opinion": "Cyprus' Sovereignty and Integrity Must Be Defended!"]

[Text] For years now, the people of Cyprus have been experiencing the tragedy of a country whose sovereignty and integrity foreign imperialist forces would like to use as pawns in their dirty game of pursuing expansionist and military designs in an extensive region of the Mediterranean, the Persian Gulf, and the Indian Ocean.

Cyprus' important strategic position is what attracts the attention of the U.S. military and certain members of its NATO allies. That bloc's chiefs have called this little island with its citrus groves, vineyards, and peaceful villages an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" in the eastern Mediterranean on the approaches to the Near East countries. And it is they, also, who maintain their military bases there and who are beginning to build new ones in the northern sector of the island, occupied by a 25,000-strong contingent of Turkish forces since 1974.

The imperialist racket concerning the independence and integrity of the Republic of Cyprus has its most pernicious manifestation in this foreign "presence," which has caused so many calamities, so many burdens, and so much grief to the Cypriot population and broken the historical economic and other links between its Greek and Turkish communitie

As is known, the situation on Cyprus has been even further aggravated recently and the situation in that region of the Mediterranean has generally become more complex. Together with many other states representing the opinion of the overwhelming majority of UN member countries, the Soviet Union condemned the decision by the leaders of Cyprus' Turkish community, adopted at the end of last year, to proclaim the creation of a so-called "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" as a separatist action undermining the foundations for a just political settlement on the island.

The UN Security Council came out against this arbitrary act, and authorized the secretary general to undertake a good-will mission with the view of keeping Cyprus an independent and sovereign state and achieving a compromise acceptable to the entire population of Cyprus. This can and must be effected by peaceful means, by resuming the interrupted intercommunal talks.

Of course, these efforts will only be successful if no steps or actions are taken to further poison the atmosphere or to erect more obstacles i the way of mutual agreement between the Greek and Turkish communities. UN Security Council Resolution 541, which condemned the proclamation of the so-called independent state in the norther sector of the island, also calls for this. The recent demonstrative exchange of "ambassadors" between Ankara and that "state" is not a step that helps normalize the situation. The same must be said of the "constitutional referendum" scheduled for 19 August by the Turkish Cypriot leaders and the "parliamentary elections" announced for November in the north of Cyprus.

Following a line of perpetuating the partitioning of the island is not in the interests of the Turkish community itself, as many facts of the island's present economic life attest. This has been seriously damaged as a result of the severing of the ties established over decades within the island. America's TIME magazine recognized in its 28 November issue last year that, following the occupation of the northern sector of Cyprus by Turkish troops, that sector "could only exist economically as a result of financial aid from Ankara." Some 200,000 Greek Cypriots were forced to leave the areas which the Turkish troops occupied. At the same time, 40,000 Turkish Cypriots moved into the new areas.

The deliberate and artificial opposition and division of the Greek and Turkish populations of Cyprus is on the conscience of London officialdom: consenting to grant Cyprus independence in 1960 as a result of the stubborn struggle of the island's inhabitants for their freedom, Britain's ruling circles tried to draw up a constitution for the new republic in such a way as to play on the conflicts and differences between the Greeks and Turks in the future. Britain kept three military bases on the island covering an area of almost 100 square km and secured the right to use the island's roads and ports for military purposes.

Now it is primarily the U.S. military with its far-reaching plans for political and other domination in the Near East that is encroaching on Cyprus' sovereignty. The dispatching of a U.S. military squadron to the shores of Lebanon, its bombardment of that country's territory, the stationing in Sicily of U.S. cruise missiles targeted in particular against Arab and other countries, and other actions by the United States and its allies under the slogan of "strengthening NATO's southern flank" pose a threat to the basic interests of the states in that region, including Cyprus. Many foreign observers have drawn attention to the fact that the decision of the Turkish Cypriot leaders to proclaim an "independent state" in the northern sector of the island met with a positive response among official Turkish circles and that, for its part, Washington promised to grant them $1 billion's worth of aid, primarily in the military sphere, 3 days before this action.

These are links in a chain which stretches into U.S. official departments, where dissatisfaction at the course of nonalignment pursued by the Cypriot Republic's Government is not concealed. Imperialist circles have tried more than once to push Cyprus from this course and, as is obvious, are not going to be appeased in the future either.

Those who are responsible for the present tragedy of Cyprus must realize the incompatibility of their actions with the tenets of the Helsinki Final Act, which envisages respect for and observance of states' territorial integrity.

It goes without saying that no government -- excluding the Turkish Government -- has recognized the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus." Even in the United States, where the Reagan administration would like to go on to transform Cyprus into a strongpoint of "NATO's southern flank" and move to even more unceremonious interference in the Cypriot Republic's affairs, opposition from Congress to this line is growing, forcing Washington diplomats to maneuver in pursuit of these militarist aims and guidelines.

The USSR has supported and will continue to support each and every effort aimed at ensuring that Cyprus remains -- in accordance with the will of its people -- an independent, sovereign, territorially inviolate state free of any military presence and pursuing a policy of nonalignment.

PRAVDA CALLS FOR SETTLEMENT OF CYPRUS PROBLEM

PM151535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 84 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Political Observer's Notes:" "Threat to Cyprus' Integrity"]

[Text] Last week the Security Council again discussed the situation in Cyprus. The resolution adopted by an overwhelming majority of votes voices serious concern in connection with the exchange of ambassadors that has taken place between the self-styled "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" and Turkey, the planned holding of a "constitutional referendum" and "elections" in the north of the island, as well as other actions aimed at consolidating the partition of the island. The Council declared these actions illegal and again called on all states not to recognize the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" proclaimed last November.

The resolution reflected the international community's valid alarm in connection with the fact that another hotbed of international tension could arise in dangerous proximity to the Near East flashpoint. The existence of the Republic of Cyprus as an independent, territorially integral, nonaligned state has been jeopardized. The situation in Cyprus is being increasingly exacerbated by foreign intereference in its internal affairs and attempts to consolidate the virtual partition of the island.

Some 6 months ago, the leadership of Cyprus' Turkish community announced the creation of a so-called "independent state" in the northern part of the island. A step was taken to undermine the foundations of a just political settlement that would take into account the legitimate interests of both the Greek and the Turkish communities that make up the republic's population. The UN Security Council condemned that separatist action and announced that it does not have legal force.

The UN secretary general was entrusted with a mediatory mission to settle the Cyprus problem. However, his call for a "freeze" on the constitutional legalization of the so-called "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" for the duration of the talks went unanswered.

The separatists' leaders scheduled a referendum on the constitution for August and parliamentary and presidential elections for November. The champions of splitting Cyprus expressed their readiness to grant the United States new military bases in the north of the island in exchange for diplomatic recognition and material support from Washington.

The imperialist powers have long had a grudge against the Republic of Cyprus, whose independent foreign policy course sticks in their throats. It is precisely the U.S. and NATO attempts to turn the island into their strategic bridgehead that have created the tragedy being experienced by Cyprus.

The geographic location of this, the third largest Mediterranean island, has long attracted conquerors. For several centuries it was under Turkish rule, and then it was a British colony until 1960. Upon departing, the British retained two military bases (Akrotiri and Dhekelia) and, just as in their other former possessions, purposely left the glowing coals of internal civil strife there.

According to the Constitution, the Greek community elects the president of the republic and 35 members of parliament, while the Turkish community, which makes up approximately one-fifth of the population, elects the vice president and 15 members. If you ask London politicans why they did not recommend a similar principle, say, in Ulster, they will shrug in embarrassment. For, although the Catholic (that is, Irish) community accounts for more than one-third of the inhabitants there, it is not represented in the organs of power even in proportion to its size. But in Cyprus, its former masters urged the Turks to seek an almost equal share with the Greeks in order to play on the contradictions between them.

Although these two communities had lived side by side on the island for centuries, in 1963 the neocolonialists provoked armed clashes between them. By decision of the Security Council, UN troops were introduced to Cyprus, and they have now been there for two decades. In the summer of 1974, the CIA and other NATO special services, backed by reactionary officers, inspired an attempted coup d'etat with a view to overthrowing the progressive regime of President Makarios and implementing so-called "Enosis," that is, annexing Cyprus to Greece, where a military junta ruled at the time. That resulted in Turkey's decision to land its troops on Cyprus, who occupied two-fifths of the island's territory. Approximately 200,000 Greeks fled southward from the occupied zone, while several tens of thousands of Turks moved north. The age-old ties between the communities were broken. The island was split into two isolated parts.

The UN secretary general had to overcome great difficulties to get the intercommunal talks resumed. Their participants succeeded in formulating the main principles of a settlement of the Cyprus problem and agreed on the creation of a united federal state. However, imperialist circles did all they could to hinder a constructive dialogue and fanned separatist sentiments in order to destabilize the existing state system in Cyrpus, carry the matter through to the final partition of the country, and turn it into a NATO appendage.

Cyprus acquired special value for the Pentagon as a convenient springboard for direct military interference in the Near East conflict (the so-called "Multinational Force" has already used the British base at Akrotiri and Larnaca International Airport in Cyprus during combat operations in Lebanon) as well as a transshipment point for the "Rapid Deployment Force" operating in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

Let us note that the new attempt to dismember Cyprus was undertaken against the background of the general aggravation of international tension at the height of Washington's Lebanese adventure. A familiar scenario can be discerned behind the separatists' actions: to provoke a conflict which could be used as grounds for external armed interference.

At the same time, the United States is trying not only to bury the idea of convening a representative international conference on Cyprus within the UN framework, but also to totally debar the United Nations from this problem by entrusting its "settlement," in the interests of NATO, to the states that were parties to the 1959 Zurich and London agreements on Cyprus, that is, to Britain, Greece, and Turkey.

The U.S. President's statement on this question was clearly timed to coincide with the Security Council's discussion of the situation in Cyprus. Hypocritically complaining about the "tragic conflict" on the island, Reagan, as is clear from the document, is above all concerned not about the Cypriots' just interests, but about the exacerbation of contradictions between Greece and Turkey weakening NATO's southern flank. The UN Headquarters has disseminated a statement made in New York by President Kiprianou of Cyprus in which he expresses "profound disappointment and concern" in connection with the U.S. Administration's stand on the Cyprus issue.

The Soviet Union is resolutely opposed to the partition of the Cypriot state in any form whatsoever or its absorption by any country. It consistently strives for Cyprus to be an independent, sovereign, territorially integral state free from any foreign military presence and pursuing a policy of nonalignment.

The USSR supports the UN secretary general's efforts aimed at resuming a constructive dialogue that would extract the Cyprus settlement from the impasse. Any attempts to legalize the status of the so-called "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" merely create additional difficulties for that. It is particularly important now for all states, and for both communities in Cyprus, to refrain from any actions which might still further complicate the situation on the island. All conditions must be created so that the Cypriots can resolve their internal affairs without any external interference or pressure.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-GREEK NEGOTIATIONS -- Moscow May 15 TASS -- Talks between delegations from the Soviet Union and Greece started here today at the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations on the joint construction of an alumina factory in the region of the Bay of Corinth in the Adriatic Sea. The negotiations are conducted from the Soviet side by the foreign trade association Tsvetmetpromexport, from the Greek side by the industrial development bank Etba. The capacity of the factory, a TASS correspondent has been told, will be tentatively 600,000 tonnes of alumina a year. It is envisaged that the Soviet Union will not only help Greece to build the factory, but also to market its products, specifically, it will buy them itself. The factory will become a major raw producer for the aluminum industry. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1409 GMT 15 May 84 LD]

ATTACKS ON TANKERS IN PERSIAN GULF SCORED

LD161725 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 16 May 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Excerpt] The senseless fratricidal war with Iraq has been going on for 3 and 1/2 years. The Iranian leaders still refuse to hold peace talks and, according to military observers' reports, are concentrating their forces on the southern sector of the front in the region of Basra, calculating on opening a new offensive.

Meanwhile, the situation in the Persian Gulf has deteriorated. Several tankers carrying oil have been subjected to attack. Earlier, it was believed that it was only Iraqi planes, which are blocking Iran's main oil refinery point on Khark Island, that were carrying out attacks. Now, by all accounts, Iranian planes have fired on and inflicted serious damage to a Kuwaiti tanker.

These operations are widening the scale of the war. Apart from this they create a pretext for the United States to step up its military interference in the Persian Gulf region.

GLUKHOV EXPLAINS CONTINUATION OF LEBANON CLASHES

PM161551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Glukhov dispatch: "Lebanon in Turmoil"]

[Text] Beirut, 14 May -- The Lebanese capital is in turmoil. Periods of calm alternate with outbreaks of hostilities. Despite efforts to normalize the situation, the national unity government is still not able to control the situation in the country.

The main question discussed in this connection at the last cabinet meeting was the reconstruction and reorganization of the 37,000-strong Lebanese Army. The division of Lebanon into opposing groupings and the clashes between the formations of the right-wing Christian parties -- the "Lebanese forces" -- on the one hand, and the detachments of the Shi'ite Amal Movement and the Progressive Socialist Party on the other, could not fail to be reflected in the country's Armed Forces.

The government is now trying to change the situation, whereby the Armed Forces are taking virtually no part in restoring and safeguarding security in the country.

The Lebanese Cabinet has declared that the full cabinet will act as the Supreme Defense Council controlling the troops.

At the same time the detachments of the warring sides, even after the disengagement along the "green line," are only 50-100 meters apart. They have virtually remained in their positions and have not laid down their arms. The continuing friction and disagreements and the hitch in the search for political solutions serve as a reason for periodic armed flareups.

At the same time there is evidence that now that national dialogue is being actively held, these clashes are being deliberately provoked by direct agents of the forces of imperialism and Zionism. Cease-fire violations, as a rule, are the work of "unknown persons" and then turn into a general exchange of fire. Tel Aviv and Washington are still clearly trying to "punish" Lebanon for breaking off the shackling agreement with Israel and expelling the occupying "Multinational Force." They do not want peace to be achieved in Lebanon and do not want to see a united and independent Lebanon adopting an active stance in the pan-Arab struggle against Israeli aggression.

PRAVDA MARKS JUBILEE OF ASWAN DAM COMPLEX

PM161035 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 13 May First Edition publishes on page 4 a 1,100-word dispatch by own correspondent V. Peresada entitled "Light of Aswan" and datelined Aswan, May. It describes the history of the construction of the Aswan High Dam and power station, telling how "the Soviet Union came to the Egyptian people's assistance" when the United States and other Western countries pulled out of the project. The article points out that "the Aswan construction project demonstrated the equitable nature of cooperation between a socialist and a developing country," and goes on to detail the benefits which have accrued to Egypt in the spheres of irrigation and power generation. The dispatch concludes as follows:

"Many good things have been said in Egypt about the Aswan complex, although attempts were made to belittle its significance during President as-Sadat's rule. The brochure 'The High Dam,' recently published by the Ministry of Information, evaluates those attempts as onslaughts hostile to the Egyptian people. This very important economic project is operating faultlessly and is of tremendous benefit to our country, M. Abaza, Egyptian minister of electricity and energy, declared in an interview in the magazine OCTOBER. The inexhaustible stream of people visiting the Arab-Soviet friendship monument next to the dam attests to the Egyptians' immutable gratitude to those who helped to tame the Nile.

"'The 20th anniversary of the damming of the Nile gives us an opportunity once again to express profound gratitude to the leadership and the people of the friendly Soviet Union,' Qadri 'Uthman, governor of Aswan, told PRAVDA's correspondent. 'Years go by, but the Aswan hydroelectric complex was and still is a symbol of fruitful cooperation with your country.'"

PERESADA PREVIEWS EGYPTIAN ELECTION CAMPAIGN

PM161558 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "Forthcoming Elections"]

[Text] Cairo, 14 May -- The Egyptian capital is covered with the posters and slogans of different parties. The campaign for the Egyptian National Assembly elections, planned for 27 May, is at its height. Around 13 million enfranchised people will be able to take part in them.

The present National Assembly was formed 5 years ago. The overwhelming majority of seats in it were obtained by one party, the National Democratic Party (NDP), which was led at that time by As-Sadat. Opposition circles, mainly left-wing ones, were placed in a very difficult position. The 1979 elections, observers recall, took place in an atmosphere of constant attacks on progressive forces and pressure on voters from the authorities.

There is much greater opportunity today for a fair election contest, thanks to the improved political atmosphere in the country, the AL-AHALI newspaper writes.

Five parties are contending for seats in the new parliament -- the right-wing NDP and four opposition parties, including the right-wing New Wafd Party, which has recently resumed its activity. It is characteristic that the election platform of the latter party, which adopts extremely reactionary stances, is sharply criticized by almost all the other parties, including the ruling party.

DE LA MADRID GETS 'SLIGHTING RECEPTION' IN U.S.

LD162003 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] The Mexican president, Miguel de la Madrid, is paying an official visit to Washington. Over to commentator Vyacheslav Lavrentyev:

Right from the start, the trip to the United States by the president of one of the most important countries of Latin America looked somewhat unusual. When Miguel de la Madrid left his aircraft at an airfield near Washington, he was met by a mere assistant secretary of state. The arrival ceremony was short. It lasted less than 5 minutes. Neither Secretary of State Shultz nor President Reagan turned up to meet the visitor. One can understand the amazement of the members of the Mexican delegation when they found out later that during their arrival Reagan was receiving the singer Michael Jackson on the White House lawn, just 30 minutes by car from the airfield. The show involving Jackson, during which the President did not resist the temptation to show off his acting skills, was relayed to the entire country by television.

What was the reason for the ostentatiously slighting reception accorded to the head of a sovereign state by Washington? The fact is that the Reagan administration is dissatisfied with the independent course of the De la Madrid government. It does not like the fact that Mexico, as part of the Contadora Group together with Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela, is seeking a peaceful settlement of Central American problems, thereby hindering the United States's armed interference in the region's affairs. Washington is also irritated by the fact that the country of the Aztecs initiated the establishment of a united Latin American front at the talks with the International Monetary Fund and U.S. banks over the rescheduling of national debts.

These differences in approach to the solution of many bilateral and regional problems manifested themselves at the first meeting held between the Mexican president and Reagan during the present visit. During the discussion of the explosive situation in Central America the head of the White House tried to justify the United State's aggressive actions against Nicaragua by citing the "red danger" which allegedly looms over the entire region. He claimed that communist forces would seize Central America and then Mexico and the United States. But the Mexican president refused to help Reagan play the anti-communitst card. He declared that the main reason for political instability in Central America was the depressingly grim plight and poverty of the popular masses. In other words, the roots of the problem are social ones. Miguel de la Madrid criticized U.S. interference in the affairs of the region. The discussion of other questions also revealed differences betweeen the countries which, as a Mexican journalist put it, are as deep as the Rio Grande, the river which flows along the Mexican-U.S. frontier.

GORBUNOV SEES AGGRAVATION OF NICARAGUA SITUATION

LD161816 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Managua May 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Gorbunov reports:

The events of the past few weeks show a new sharp aggravation of the military situation in Nicaragua. Having set the aim to overthrow the Sandinist government, cost what it may, the Reagan administration does not disdain to use any means, resorting primarily to any army of counterrevolutionary mercenaries, trained and armed with the CIA's money.

In March-April this year the republic was subjected to a whole series of coordinated armed attacks from land, sea and air. The mining of Nicaraguan ports caused broad indignation all over the world. Foreign merchant ships were affected by the mining.

It was proved that these criminal subversive acts are conducted under the guidance of CIA instructors, with the help of American equipment. As was admitted by CIA chief William Casey, as many as about 600 mines were planted in Nicaraguan ports.

At the same time with that terroristic action, boats equipped with guns and machineguns, made a number of attacks on Nicaragua's coastal military and economic structures, those attacks were accompanied by attacks from the air by helicopters and planes.

But the main events were taking place on land. As of mid-March, big groupings of armed counterrevolutionaries started infiltrating in Nicaragua's frontier areas from Honduras and Costa Rica. Inroads by gangs which initially seemed to be usual, gradually resolved into the biggest offensive of counterrevolution in all five years of people's power in Nicaragua. A total of more than 11,000 mercenaries are involved in that large-scale military operation which is directed by the U.S. CIA. From 6,000 to 8,000 of them intruded into the territory of the republic and partially penetrated into its central areas.

As was stated by Nicaragua's Minister of the Interior Tomas Borge, more than 200 Nicaraguan servicemen were killed and the same number were wounded in March-April in the fighting against American mercenaries. In frontier areas thousands of Nicaraguans wage every-day struggle for survival, the minister said. Programs of industrial and agricultural development, construction of dwellings, hospitals, schools, highways were suspended there, as a result of the aggression.

But Washington failed to intimidate the Nicaraguans and to break their will. Thousands of workers, peasants, employees and students registered with units of the emergency volunteer corps so as to defend, arms in hand, freedom and independence of the homeland.

PANAMA PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS NOTED

LD170648 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Panama City May 17 TASS -- The returns of the presidential elections, which were held in Panama on May 6, have been announced here.

Victory has been won by Nicolas Ardito Barletta, the candidate from the bloc of the Democratic National Union parties. Three hundred thousand 750 votes have been cast for him, 1,713 more than for Arnulfo Arias Madrid, the candidate from the Democratic Opposition Union bloc.

Nicolas Ardito Barletta was born in Panama's Cocle Province in 1938. He is an economist by education. From 1973 to 1978 he was minister of planning and economic policy in the government of Omar Torrijos and also held important posts in a number of Latin American regional economic organizations.

KUNAYEV REPORTS TO KAZAKH CENTRAL COMMITTEE

PM151226 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 84 pp 1-3

["Abridged stenographic account" of report by D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, delivered at the 27 April 1984 plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee in Alma-Ata: "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization Stemming From Its Decisions and the Plenum Speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, held in Moscow, have been the most important events in the recent life of the party and the Soviet people.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum examined a range of the most topical trends in our society's social and political development and confirmed the stability of our state's peace-loving foreign policy course.

All these basic trends originate from the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent Central Committee plenums.

The CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum again demonstrated the continuity of party policy in the sphere of domestic life and international relations and examined organizational questions connected with the holding of the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation.

It was emphasized that, along the way to its lofty goals, the party has to resolve major and complex tasks linked by their origin and nature to the first phase of the communist stage. These tasks include the question of the basic guidelines of the reform of general educational and vocational schools.

Another question to which the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum gave exceptionally great attention is linked with the further improvement of the activity of the soviets -- the political base of the USSR and the mighty instrument of socialist and communist construction.

Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a long speech at the plenum. His exceptionally wide-ranging and significant speech provided an in-depth, substantiated, and comprehensive appraisal of the soviets' role and position in our society's life; it presented objectively the task of stepping up their influence on economic and cultural construction, satisfying more fully the working people's needs, and educating the Soviet people in the spirit of internationalism and readiness to defend the great gains of socialism.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum adopted the resolutions "On Further Improving the Work of Soviets of People's Deputies" and "On the Basic Guidelines of Reform of the General Educational and Vocational Schools."

The first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, held after the plenum, legalized the basic guidelines of school reform, elected a USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, set up its standing commissions, confirmed the country's government, and unanimously resolved a number of other important state questions.

It must be said that the policy of enhancing the soviets' role in the entire life of society and the concern for the younger generation have been and still are consistently implemented by the party at all stages of the socialist state's development.

This policy has its origins in our revolution and in the works of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, who repeatedly pointed out that the strength of the soviets lies in their unbreakable ties with the working people and in the premise that the working people themselves must work actively in the organs of their own power.

This Leninist proposition was convincingly confirmed most fully and graphically during the work of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which with broad unanimity elected Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's election is a convincing and worthy expression of the trust and respect he enjoys among the Communists and all working people in the country as a loyal son of the Soviet people, outstanding party and state figure, and consistent internationalist fighter.

The Soviet people and the entire world progressive public responded to this event with exceptional approval, since it emphasized the complete continuity in the general line of the policy of our party and state, for which the paramount issue has been and remains the well-being of the Soviet people and their true friends, as well as lasting and just world peace.

The Kazakh people, together with all Soviet people, fervently congratulate Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko on his election to the highest state post and wish him good health, inexhaustible energy, and further great successes in his multifaceted party and state activity.

Comrades! In the general view of the world's progressive public, the essence of the CPSU Central Committee plenum, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's plenum speech, and the decisions of the USSR Supreme Soviet's first session can be described as yet another important CPSU contribution to the development of the theory of communist construction, an in-depth and realistic Marxist-Leninist analysis of the process of improving developed socialism, and a continuation of the collectively elaborated general line of the 26th CPSU Congress concerning the pivotal problems of the USSR's development.

This position defines the current and the strategic goals from a truly Marxist-Leninist viewpoint and unites into a single whole all the most important problems on whose solution the party and the Soviet people are now working.

As Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, we are now at a stage of having reached an exceptionally important phase of the 5-year plan -- we are thinking in terms of months. Furthermore, the situation is by no means such as to enable us to manage without further stepping up the tension in our economic work.

This is also indicated by the first quarter's results. Certain successes have been achieved. At the same time, the lagging sectors have been revealed.

"It would be correct," Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko noted, "if all of us, and each one of us, were not to allow ourselves to relax our efforts at all. Worry or, if you like, even alarm for the state plan should not leave us for a single minute. So let us agree: people must be held to account more strictly than ever before for every failure and for any work left unfinished this year. Our party position cannot be any different."

This is precisely the viewpoint from which we must look at the state of affairs in all spheres of our republic's economy, science and culture.

In his report, Comrade Kunayev went on to single out especially the range of questions linked with the further improvement of the activity of soviets at all levels, starting with aul and rural soviets and ending with the republic Supreme Soviet.

It must be specially emphasized, he said, that the question of improving the soviets' activity, in the way it was posed and resolved by the plenum, has been introduced in our sociopolitical practice for the first time on such a comprehenisve and purposeful scale and with such Leninist depth and frankness. Everything to which Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko drew attention in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum applies fully to our own republic, to its soviets, and to their local organs.

Soviet Kazakhstan, occupying a prominent position in the fraternal family of the Soviet Union, owes its rapid socioeconomic growth largely to the soviets, acting under the party's direct leadership.

The republic has about 3,000 soviets. They consist of almost 130,000 persons chosen by the people. The aktiv of the soviets exceeds 2 million persons. This means that, in the last and the present convocations alone, one in four citizens of Kazakhstan has attended this school of state management. Is this not an example of true rule by the people and a triumph of real socialist democracy?

Yes, our soviets are carrying out a vast amount of work. The soviets play a great and irreplaceable role everywhere. During last year alone they held almost 17,000 sessions which examined about 45,000 questions -- most topical, and directly linked with all spheres of life. They included the approval of national economic plans and budget. They included the work of industry, the construction industry, and transportation, the implementation of the Food and Energy Programs, the utilization of land, water resources, and natural assets, and the protection of the environment. They included questions of people's education, medicine, trade and services, culture, law and order, youth education, concern for veterans, labor safety, and social security. The work done by deputy groups and offices, the implementation of voters' mandates, the ispolkoms' reports back to the population, the reception of citizens, and the review of their letters and suggestions -- all this and much else is done by our soviets which are, in Lenin's words, "...an organ of power open to all, doing everything in full view of the masses, accessible to the masses, originating directly from the masses -- a direct and immediate organ of the people's masses and their will." This is why the soviets' prestige is so high among the people, while their activity is backed by undivided and truly all-people's support.

Now the soviets apply more fully in their practical work the Leninist principle of unity in law-making, management, and control. There can be no argument that this yields positive results.

But at times things turn out otherwise, comrades, when the local soviets approach economic work timidly, superficially, formalistically, and, at times, even incompetently, when they fail to monitor the work of management organs, or when they avoid exacting assessments. All this can be explained by inadequate party leadership of the soviets, which at times results in reducing their work only to the annual approval of plans and budgets. The plans and budgets are approved unanimously. Literally the next day, however -- and this was correctly raised at the CPSU Central Committee plenum -- the requests for revision begin. Such requests were received during this year's first quarter by both the republic Council of Ministers and the Gosplan, coming from obkoms, oblispolkoms, ministries, and departments and asking that additional new projects be included in the plan, that commodity turnover be revised, that material resources be amended, and so forth.

For example, the leaders of Karaganda and Chimkent Oblasts on the one hand beg for funds for the urbanization of cities and rayon centers, while on the other hand they frustrate this very work. Last year Karaganda Oblispolkom was allocated an additional sum of R4 million for urbanization work and R3 million of it remained unappropriated. Chimkent received R2 million. This sum was not utilized, either. East Kazakhstan Oblast plans ambitiously to build about 10 schools over and above what has been envisaged in the next 5-year plan, and yet in the current 5-year plan it has just about managed to complete six schools. What kind of miracle arethey expecting to happen?

Similar requests are coming also from other oblasts.

Various ministries are quite good at this, especially those headed by Comrades Parimbetov Tantsyura, and others.

The soviets must not keep aloof from monitoring the observance of plan discipline. Having unanimously voted for the plan and elevated it to the status of law, it is important to strive purposefully for the plan's unconditional fulfillment in all indicators. This is what is persistently demanded by the Leninist proposition of unity of lawmaking, management, and control, by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum, and by the propositions and conclusions in the plenum speech by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

Comrades! At the preceding 11th and 12th Kazakh Communist Party General Committee Plenums we reviewed our economic activity in detail. Unfortunately, the shortcomings that were pointed out at those plenums are being eliminated somewhat more slowly than necessary.

Several oblasts, ministries, and departments have reduced the output of industrial products.

Having analyzed in great detail the basic results of the first quarter's work by the republic's multisector industry, Comrade Kunayev leveled justified and substantiated criticism at a number of ministries and departments, pointing out that some of the enterprises and associations under the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises (Comrade Lomov), the Ministry of Rural Construction (Comrade Musin), and the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry (Comrade Alybayev) failed to cope with labor productivity plans.

The plan targets for this most important indicator were underfulfilled by individual enterprises in Guryev, Karaganda, Dzhezkazgan, and North Kazakhstan Oblasts. And yet, their collectives gave their word that they would ensure at least a 1-percent above-plan growth in productivity. They gave their word to the accompaniment of general applause -- with great enthusiasm, as people say -- but where, may we ask, are the specific results?

Many associations and enterprises within the systems of the ministries headed by Comrades Lomov, Parimbetov, Takezhanov, and Murzagaliyev fail to fulfill their contract obligations and orders. This is the overall picture in Dzhezkazgan, Tselinograd, Dzhambul, and Turgay Oblasts.

This state of affairs concerning the fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) and February and April (1984) Plenums and of the instructions by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko must be corrected by using all the available potential.

In the first place it is important to achieve a sharp reduction in the number of enterprises failing to cope with plans, ensure the fullest possible assimilation of capacities in all sectors, and resolve the problem of labor productivity growth in each one of the republic's 19 oblasts. There is no other way.

Capital construction is a large sphere of our own activities and of the activities of soviets as well. Apart from anything else, the sector's significance is also determined by the fact that it is closely linked with the satisfaction of Soviet people's demands.

Construction industry in the republic is developing especially intensively. New fixed assets valued at almost R715 million -- 104 percent of the quarter's plan -- were commissioned in January-March of this year alone. There has been a certain growth in the amount of capital investment assimilation and of construction and installation works. The plan for commissioning housing has been fulfilled by 117 percent, and 140 percent at the local soviet level. But substantial shortcomings still persist in the sector. Just as before, they involve inadequate concentration of funds, poor technical production standards in places, and unplanned construction work.

The state of affairs in cooperative housing construction is unsatisfactory in Tselinograd, Uralsk, Semipalatinsk, and Alma-Ata Oblasts.

Dzhambul, Pavlodar, and Karaganda Oblasts are giving insufficient attention to projects being built and financed by funds earned during communist subbotniks.

The first quarter's results show that the commissioning of such important projects as the eighth turbine at the Ekibastuz GRES-1 and the new capacities of the Alma-Ata biological combine did not materialize. The "Ekibastuzenergostroy" trust is mishandling its basic work. But this clearly is not causing Comrades Yerpilov and Myrzashev too much concern.

The systems of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, as well as a number of oblasts, are underfulfilling the plans for commissioning of housing and getting carried away in unplanned construction work. In Alma-Ata the State Commission (headed by Gorispolkom Deputy Chairman Comrade Nurkadilov) is giving the "green light" to the occupation of unfinished housing.

People in Dzhezkazgan Oblast at times manage to hand over housing without any windows or doors. Semipalatinsk Oblispolkom has let construction matters go from bad to worse. There is abundant paperwork, but the hotel in the oblast center has been under construction for 10 years now. The projects on the so-called "long-term construction list" include the plant for production of meat- and bone-meal, stockbreeding premises, and the Beskaragay irrigation complex.

The leaders of soviet organs, ministries and departments, and party committees must give serious thought to these questions, take their special importance into consideration, and prevent anything like this occurring in the future.

Speaking about the state of affairs in the republic's rural economy, Comrade Kunayev recalled that it was examined in detail recently, during the celebrations of the virgin lands' 30th anniversary. The situation has noticeably changed since then. The wintering of livestock is over and the front of spring fieldwork is expanding. On the whole, the results of the wintering are satisfactory. The headcount of all animal varieties in the public herd has increased to a certain extent compared to last year. Herd productivity is growing. The quarter's plan for meat, milk, and eggs procurement has been generally fulfilled. At the same time, certain omissions have come to light. People here and there in Chimkent, Kzyl-Orda, and Semipalatinsk Oblasts counted on "the off-chance" and allowed disruptions to occur during wintering, and yet Comrades Askarov and Dzhandosov, Yesetov and Kaliyev, and Kubashev and Yeremenko did not manage to take the necessary steps.

Similar disruptions in Kustanay, North Kazakhstan, Kokchetav, Aktyubinsk, and Taldy Kurgan Oblasts have resulted in a certain decline in meat procurements compared to the first quarter of last year.

These oblasts will, of course, get back to normal. Nonetheless, bearing in mind Kazakhstan's special importance in the all-union balance, the procurement plan for meat and other livestock breeding produce must be regularly fulfilled. For this purpose it is important to raise the productive yield of young animals, eliminate murrain among livestock, especially sheep, primarily within the system of the Ministry of Agriculture (Comrade Motoriko), and improve all qualitative indicators.

Greater persistence is required in work to ensure the efficient development of enterprise and organization subsidiary farms and private farm plots, which are called on to be a substantial additional source for the steady provision of food products for the population.

The feed problem must be finally resolved so as to give a confident boost to livestock breeding. The mass feed procurement is not far off. It must be conducted with proper consideration of the specific features of this spring in order to ensure that the farms have the necessary quantity of coarse and succulent feed.

Grain has been and still remains our paramount concern. The southern oblasts have already finished the sowing. Now it is up to the main grain-sowing oblasts in Kazakhstan. Their paramount duty is to complete the spring sowing campaign within a short period of time and to the highest agrotechnical standards, thus guaranteeing that a sound harvest will be gathered. It is important to do this also because some of the farms, despite all the well-known achievements of the republic as a whole, are still indebted to the state in the procurement of grain and of food-grade wheat in particular. It is important in this connection to increase sharply the output of wheat, especially the strong, valuable, and durum varieties.

The party, the country, and the people expect from our republic more Kazakh wheat and all of us -- from the obkom secretary and oblispolkom chairman to the machine operator -- must live up to the trust placed in us and to our personal responsibility.

Comrades!

When reviewing all our activity from the viewpoint of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's advice and instructions, it is important to stress the great role played by the soviets in the social development of urban and rural areas, too. We have accumulated some quite good experience in this respect, and we are still adding to it.

Meanwhile, this experience is being utilized enterprisingly, thoughtfully, and boldly by no means always and by no means everywhere. An analysis of the state of affairs shows that there still are some ispolkoms which are lagging behind life and allow others to do their work on almost all issues. For many months now the Volodarskiy Raykom, Kokchetav Oblast, and the Talgarskiy Raykom, Alma-Ata Oblast, have been diligently tackling heating supply problems when they could have fully entrusted these questions to the rayispolkoms. In its measures for mass-political work and cultural and consumer ervice facilities for machine operators, the Bugunskiy Raykom, Chimkent Oblast, remembered everyone except the representatives of soviet power. Individual soviets get "forgotten" through their inefficiency, indefiniteness, and strong love of the "quiet" life. For 6 months the Glubokovskiy Rayispolkom and the Serebryanskiy Gorispolkom in East Kazakhstan Oblast have quite calmly managed without chairmen, while Katon-Karagayskiy Rayon in the same oblast has been for 18 months without a chief of the rayon agricultural administration. The obkom and raykoms have also forgotten about these vacancies.

It happens at times that poor party leadership results in major, long-term and truly important problems remaining beyond the reach of soviets' interests and actions and bereft of criticism and self-criticism. The tendency to avoid responsibility has not yet been overcome.

At times the local authorities actively give the impression of constant activity, loading local leaders, and especially sovkhoz directors and kolkhoz chairmen, with various instructions and accountability requests and endlessly inviting them to participate in the hustle and bustle of conference activities.

During a 2-week period in April of this year alone, the director of one Alma-Ata Oblast sovkhoz was asked to go to Kaskelen and to the capital on 10 occasions. He had to either present himself at the rayispolkom on matters concerning the protection of monuments, or travel to the rayon center heading an amateur artistic collective, or appear before the rayon chiefs for a talk about combating granary rodents. It is clear that all this leaves him no time to attend to his fundamental duties.

I would like to remind the comrades of the clear words spoken by Feliks Edmundovich Dzerzhinskiy that before holding a conference it is necessary to think: Is it possible to do without this conference?

The soviets have a big role to play in improving trade, consumer, and municipal services for the working people and improving the work of cultural institutions, and of health and social security organs. It cannot be said that the soviets are overlooking these important sectors. No, they are acting, and certain results have been produced. But there is also another aspect. Guryev, Kustanay, Karaganda, North Kazakhstan, and some other oblasts have underfulfilled the quarter's trade turnover plan; Kzyl-Orda, Mangyshlak, Pavlodar, Semipalatinsk, Taldy-Kurgan, and Chimkent Oblasts have failed to fulfill the plan for consumer services to the population as a whole.

The same can be said about the production of consumer goods. There are many resolutions in this sphere, and much has been achieved. The above-plan production of these goods in the quarter amounted to almost R70 million. An impressive figure. But how many of the so-called unmarketable goods are still in the stores and, more to the point, how inadequate is the range of goods in high demand?

The Kazakh Union of Consumer Societies (Comrade Tenekeyev) and Kustanay Oblast failed to meet the plan for consumer goods production. Yet this also depends largely on the soviets and their local organs, which are responsible for everything necessary to ensure that each working person constantly and everywhere feels the real concern of the people's power for him and responds fully to that concern.

The CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko personally placed new emphasis on the need to step up the struggle for strengthening labor and production discipline. Unfortunately, here and there this important work has again been brought down to the level of just another campaign or elaboration of measures.

Just as before, there still are many instances of absenteeism, stoppages, and absence on administrative leave within the systems of the Ministries of Rural Construction, Construction Materials, and Meat and Dairy Industry. The loss of work time by industry in Guryev, Kokchetav, and North Kazakhstan Oblasts and by construction workers in Tselinograd Oblast are 1.5-2 times higher than the republic average.

Absenteeism and drunkenness have become a mass phenomenon in many of Aktyubinsk's enterprises. Meanwhile, the local party and soviet organs there are systematically failing to examine the questions of labor discipline, and this has a negative effect on discipline standards.

Take another instance for example. The comradely court of Kustanay Oblast's "Kaztekhmontazh" administration has sat only once in a whole year, and that was when 24 workers from the administration spent time in the medical sobering-up center. How can you expect discipline there?

The speaker gave special attention to mass-organizational work by soviets in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum. Everyone can see, he said, how the positive trends are confidently making headway, but the old trends toward organizational slackness and chaotic style are still noticeable.

It is appropriate to ask: Why is the deputies' activity so extremely low at some soviet sessions in Karaganda Oblast? Why are the constitutional time limits for holding sessions still being broken by Turgay Oblispolkom, while Alma Ata Oblispolkom at times sits without the required quorum? There are, unfortunately, many such "why's."

Some of the reports at sessions contain almost nothing about the shortcomings in the work by ispolkoms, their sections, administrations, and standing commissions, and the deputies themselves. The speeches on such occasions are reduced to the standard form of reports on their work, and this is typical of Dzhezkazgan, Guryev, and North Kazakhstan Oblast soviets.

All these questions bypass the obkoms "at a tangent." This is not the soviets' work-style that our party teaches. V.I. Lenin long ago pointed out: "A request to a soviet is an obligatory measure in the struggle against red tape." Last year, however, there was not a single deputy's request at sessions of the East Kazakhstan, Kzhambul, Tselinograd, and certain other oblast soviets. Surely life has not come to a standstill in thos oblasts, and the deputies have nothing to ask about? Or have all problems been resolved there long ago?

There are insufficient hearings of reports on the fulfillment of deputies' duties and the instructions of the soviets and their organs on the activities of standing commissions. It happens that deputies' criticisms and suggestions are not generalized and are examined only formally. Ispolkoms poorly inform deputies about the course of this work, as well as about the fulfillment of the voters' mandates. The most improbable and deliberately impracticable suggestions are sometimes included among the mandates. Here too, comrades, it is necessary to be realists and take the state's potential and local resources into consideration.

The speaker went on to pay attention to the need to raise in every possible way the standard of work with working people's letters, statements, and suggestions, to organize the reception of citizens, and to prevent all bureaucratic distortions here, such as at Alma-Ata Gorispolkom, where 144 letters were shelved and got tied up in red tape last year.

There has recently been a sharp decline in the authority of certain people's control organs (Comrade Isayev), particularly in Dzhezkazgan Oblast, as has rightly been written about in PRAVDA.

Conclusions must be drawn from this, too. The authority of patrol members everywhere must be high and unquestionable.

The role of the people's deputy is tremendous, and his authority great. Therefore the people's elected representatives must really value the trust shown in them and remember well Lenin's behest:

"... Deputies must work THEMSELVES, execute their laws THEMSELVES, THEMSELVES verify what is achieved in life, and THEMSELVES answer directly to their electors" [capitalized words printed in boldface].

According to the USSR Law on the Status of Deputies, all deputies are obliged to report back to voters and labor collectives at least twice a year. Last year, however, one-third of the deputies in Alma-Ata City did not fulfill that requirement. They even include deputies of the republic's Supreme Soviet. Party organs and public organizations must clearly be more attentive in seeing that passive comrades are not recommended in the future for election to the soviets.

The CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum emphasized with new force the role and responsibility of deputies, ministers, and leaders of all ranks in resolving national economic and social tasks. We will henceforth judge how successfully a particular leader is working not only by his fulfillment of plans and contract pledges but also by his real effort aimed at improving people's working and living conditions.

The system of managing the national economy is now being comprehensively improved in our country, and a broad search is being made for new forms and structures of economic activity. And the problem of reducing the administrative apparatus, to which the plenum devoted great attention, is inseparably linked with this.

In this aspect a strict investigation must be conducted where manpower complements are inordinately inflated. This applies primarily to the systems of the ministries of power, rural construction, nonferrous metallurgy, and meat and dairy industry, and a number of others, to design bureaus, scientific research institutes of various kinds, and planning institutes. In a number of ministries managerial personnel is not diminishing but growing.

Such liberties are inadmissible in the future. The party's instructions on this score are strict and unequivocal: It is necessary to strive firmly and consistently for the optimum correlation between the number of workers employed in production and those employed in management, remove the causes of the swelling administrative apparatus, and constantly improve the organization and technical equipping of managerial work.

The further improvement of Soviet legislation and strict observance of the adopted laws are acquiring special significance under modern conditions. No one is permitted to either break or circumvent our laws. This is not just a question of economic discipline, the CPSU Central Committee plenum pointed out. It is a question of party and political responsibility,and it is all the more important because our legal norms and our legislation are aimed at defending the working people's interests and developing their labor and social activeness.

It is necessary to close all loopholes for scroungers, dodgers, and those who shame and blacken the good name of millions of working people and try to live at society's expense. In this sphere, too, we have a right to demand more efficient work both from the soviets and of all administrative and law-enforcement organs, whose work in some places is lame in both legs, while the position with cadres gives rise to very serious alarm.

Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko had a special word for cadres and the creation of their reserve: "Cadres really are the party's gold fund, which needs constant replenishment and an influx of fresh forces."

In the republic party organization as a whole the creation of the reserve inspires full confidence. Sometimes, however, there are still real errors locally.

Last November haste was made to reelect someone who was involved up to his eyes in shameful machinations as second secretary of Kzylkoginskiy Raykom, Guryev Oblast. He was next in line for promotion, you see. Let us hope that not only our Guryev Oblast comrades will profit from that lesson.

It is also important to focus attention on something else. We have repeatedly campaigned for the strictest control over the fulfillment of adopted decisions. However, individual leading comrades try to get out of them as quickly as possible, without troubling about working to fulfill them. Thus, as Mangyshlak Obkom (Comrade Mukashev), 22 resolutions were removed from control with one stroke of the pen, and a further 5 with another stroke.

We are speaking about this most sharply today because the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the propositions in Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's plenum speech demand of all of us without delay greater businesslike efficiency, principledness, political foresight, a fundamental improvement in our activity, and where necessary, the practical reorganization of our work.

We are capable of all this, comrades, and every one of us is obliged to strictly implement the party's specific and all-embracing guidelines with all responsibility.

The immutable and consistent nature of the Leninist nationalities policy was reaffirmed at the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum. Today the attention of party organizations and soviets is drawn to the fact that in a multinational country such as ours the tasks of improving inter-national relations cannot be disregarded or removed from the agenda. The inter-nation relations which have taken shape in our state are not something stagnant and immutable. This means that, while developing the existing organizational forms and methods of work which have justified themselves, we must also constantly seek other ones which promote the flowering and rapprochement of the nations.

Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum made a detailed assessment of a question of tremendous general political significance -- the school reform designed to raise the work of general educational and vocational schools to a qualitatively new level.

I believe that you have all attentively read the plenum and session materials, so there is no need to repeat what was said.

You know that many valuable suggestions and comments were made during the nationwide discussion which enriched the draft reform with a wealth of collective experience. Many of them were taken into account when this very important and, one might say without exaggeration, historic document -- a practical program calculated for two 5-year plans -- was adopted.

However, this timespan does not mean that we can delay fulfilling the reform. Anyone who thinks that is in serious error.

It is no accident that the party is directing all of society to make a sharp turn toward considering the urgent problems of schools, to enhance their public prestige, to further improve the working and living conditions of public education workers, increase their wages and grant them additional benefits.

All this is necessary, as Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko emphasized, to ensure that each new generation rises confidently to a higher level of education, overall culture, and vocational and civic activeness. Only on this condition is it possible to ensure the Soviet society's successful advance toward great goals.

We are currently drawing up measures for the practical implementation of the school reform, which will be submitted for examination to the next session of the republic Supreme Soviet. But right now, in orienting teaching collectives toward substantial changes in their activity, we are obliged to help ensure the teaching process is profoundly substantive and is constantly supplemented by a well-considered system of communist education and that the chief thing -- the political, moral and physical training of the rising generation, its devotion to the party, its readiness to defend socialism's gains, and its active rejection of the dubious "values" of alien ideology -- does not get lost behind a mountain of summaries and reports.

According to the basic guidelines, a new structure of education is being introduced. Secondary general educational schooling will now last 11 years. It is proposed to start educating children at the age of 6 years. This transition will be carried out gradually, starting in 1986, taking into account the creation of conditions, the training of teacher cadres, parents' wishes, and the children's level of development.

Nothing is insignificant in the education of the younger generation. And here labor education in organic unity with world-outlook education is more than ever being brought to the fore.

So work organization of labor must be thought out well, not only within the walls of schools but also in enterprises. It is important right now, without waiting for special instructions, to impart a stable nature to pupil labor associations and to try to ensure that all leaders are versed in the labor training of young people and regard it as one of the most important sectors of their everyday work or, if you like, as their production shop.

This certainly does not mean that it is possible to "make use" of schoolchildren to liquidate all sorts of disruptions and disorder, as is sometimes the practice in a number of places.

Owing to a lack of proper concern, young people in Karaganda, Aktyubinsk, Tselinograd, and Uralsk Oblasts sometimes leave vocational and technical colleges without regret, and schools and parents frighten children with them: "If you study badly, you will go to a vocational and technical college."

Of course, we do not intend to raise people who are soft or who are shy of physical labor, but obkoms, oblispolkoms, ministries, and departments are obliged in all responsibility to enhance the prestige of vocational and technical schools in every possible way and strengthen their cadres and base, particularly in North Kazakhstan and Semipalatinsk Oblasts.

The republic Committee for Vocational and Technical Education (Comrade Mashkunov) must undoubtedly display greater activeness and independence and must also give all possible support in improving the training of the young work shift and improving teaching and educational work in vocational and technical schools, particularly rural ones.

All oblasts and rayons are obliged to consider the unconditional fulfillment of the school and vocational and technical school construction plan their priority task. The republic Gosplan, sector ministries and departments, and party, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organs must carry out a thorough investigation and prevent the slightest underassimilation of means here.

The reform orients us toward sharply enhancing the role of the family and the public in educating the rising generation. "The socialist society," the document approved by the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet frankly states, "has a vital interest in seeing the young generation grow up physically developed, healthy, full of love of life, and ready to work and defend the motherland."

In this connection the organization of the system of physical education with the help of both sports societies and all ministries and departments demands special care. However, instead of showing real concern for the truly mass nature of physical culture, certain leading figures in sport do not work at the level of the tasks facing them. In many oblasts proper attention is not devoted to the development of military-applied and technical kinds of sport -- which must also be rectified.

It is important to devote serious attention to improving the learning of Russian in individual regions of the republic where, strange to say, it is still poorly organized.

It is high time to change the attitude to boarding schools and preschool establishments and to ensure that every kindergarten is housed in specially adapted premises.

Aktyubinsk Obkom has still not drawn conclusions from the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee decisions on these questions. There are many disgraceful practices at the Taldysay Boarding School and Kindergarten and at boarding schools in certain other oblasts.

Everyone has greatly welcomed the system of measures outlined in the reform to sharply enhance the role and prestige of the teacher. We have a 200,000-strong detachment of teacher cadres. They are trained at two universities and dozens of teaching VUZes and colleges.

Many party committees make very sensible use of this irreplaceable spiritual potential. However, real concern is still certainly not being shown for teachers everywhere. This applies, above all, to Kustanay and Tselinograd Oblasts and a number of rayons of Alma-Ata and Pavlodar Oblasts.

All this does not contribute to the normal teaching process, and it must be ended resolutely and irrevocably. Primary party organizations, the republic Committee of the Trade Union of Workers in Education, Higher Schools and Scientific Establishments, and the editorial boards of the Newspaper KAZAKHSTAN MUGALIMI and UCHITEL KAZAKHSTANA must play their role in this.

We are obliged to earnestly correct and improve the work methods of the Ministry of Education itself (Comrade Balakhmetov) and its subdivisions. During the discussion of the reform they were fairly criticized for weak leadership; low exactingness, and a bureaucratic style. Last year alone the Ministry of Education sent almost 2,500 documents to the local areas. Who would be capable of reading through all that?

Ideological work has a great role to play in the practical implementation of the reform. The CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the 10th Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Plenum directed us to bring the substance and forms of ideological work fully in line with the party's current socioeconomic policy.

Much has been done, but this is just the beginning. And here, too, no one gives us the right to relax, as unfortunately happens in a number of creative unions, republic publishing houses, newspaper, journal, radio, and television editorial boards, and "Znaniye" Society organizations.

In our age of irreconcilable ideological confrontation each omission and any "vacuum" in ideological work could be exploited by our opponents who are trying by increasingly refined means to influence our minds and moods, primarily those of young people. This is why it is important to keep our ideological weapons always sharp and not to entrust them to incompetent, indifferent, or ungifted people. We must firmly rap the knuckles of those who, on the pretext of fashionable "creative" quest, club or study circle work or musical and sports hobbies, are trying to promote among the working and studying youth alien customs, militant vulgarity, tastelessness, or indifference to politics.

Even the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress drew special attention to the need to step up effective atheistic work among various categories of the population, including the young people. All the directives in this sphere are still in force.

The questions raised by the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum about the center of Soviet society's entire life are closely interconnected: these are questions concerning the further strengthening and comprehensive development of real people's power and the fundamental problems of educating the growing generation. We are speaking, comrades, of matters affecting the whole people, and no one should abstain from specific participation in their solution.

This is the range of the paramount long-term tasks raised by the party at the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the plenum speech by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

The steps being taken by the party for the comprehensive improvement of socialist democracy logically encompass the sphere of foreign policy activity, too. The CPSU and the Soviet state are doing everything to prevent a nuclear war, safeguard and strengthen peace on earth, and curb the arms race.

All this, as you know, is being done for the sake of our further confident advance along the road of building the real communist society.

We are approaching the 27th CPSU Congress which, as Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko announced, will discuss the new edition of the party program, whose purpose will be to present an objective and realistic picture of the improvement of developed socialism and our gradual progress toward the supreme goals.

The preparation for the next party congress will be a period of analyzing the results of our achievements and of actively consolidating everything that is positive. At the same time, it will be a period for learning lessons from the mistakes and omissions that have been allowed to occur, for self-critical and strict analysis of shortcomings, and for effective quest for ways to overcome them.

"Let us not be afraid of admitting our mistakes," Vladimir Ilich Lenin urged, "let us not be afraid of repeating and duplicating our labor to correct them -- and we will be right on top of things."

To be "on top of things" -- this is the entire meaning of the activity by every Communist, by party committees, and the entire republic party organization.

Concluding his report, Comrade Kunayev said: The Communists and all working people in the republic profoundly and unanimously approve the results of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet's first session and the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's plenum speech.

The most important thing now is to launch locally broad propaganda and explanatory work around these most important documents and turn them into a militant program for each party organization.

Party committee plenums, aktiv meetings, and soviet sessions must be held in an exceptionally businesslike, self-critical, and active mood so that the materials of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum give a powerful boost to the further communist education of working people, the comprehensive development of the republic's economy, science, and culture, and the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the targets set by the current year's plan, the 5-year plan as a whole, the 26th CPSU Congress, and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress.

It is necessary to emphasize time and again the need for the strictest observance of plan, state, and labor discipline in all sectors. It is important to ensure the most efficient working of all sectors of industry, capital construction, transportation, communications, and the spheres directly linked with further raising the population's material and cultural standards.

This year, the year of the virgin lands' glorious 30th anniversary, must be marked by the working people of Kazakhstan, which has been awarded five orders, with new achievements in the practical implementation of the Food Program targets and, in the first place, they must please the beloved motherland with the largest of harvests, much Kazakh grain, and maximum results from the other sectors of agriculture and livestock breeding.

And so, dear comrades, let us do everything possible, with the utmost responsibility and shock labor, honorably to live up to the fatherland's high expectations and justify the great trust of the party and all Soviet people.

NEW DEPUTY MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

PM170903 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSR in Russian No 10, 1984, publishes on page 171 two USSR Council of Ministers resolutions, both dated 29 December 1983 and signed by N. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers. The first reads:

"The USSR Council of Minsters decrees:

"That Comrade D.A. Paramonov be appointed deputy minister of instrument building, automation equipment, and control systems, and that Comrade A.I. Shibayev be relieved of these duties in connection with his retirement."

The second resolution reads:

"The USSR Council of Ministers decrees:

"That Comrade M.I. Neymin be appointed first deputy minister of power machine building, relieving him of his duties as deputy minister of power machine building."

The same publication prints on page 172 two further resolutions, dated 3 January 1984 and signed by Tikhonov and Smirtyukov. The first states:

"The USSR Council of Ministers decrees:

"That Comrade L.P. Karpenko be appointed USSR deputy minister of petroleum refining and petrochemical industry."

The second reads:

"The USSR Council of Ministers decrees:

"That Comrade Yu.A. Bardin be appointed deputy minister of aviation industry."

On page 173 two further resolutions, dated 6 January and signed by Tikhonov and Smirtyukov, are published. The first states:

"The USSR Council of Ministers decrees:

"That Comrade V.V. Vilchitskiy be appointed USSR deputy minister of coal industry, relieving Comrade Ye. N. Rozhchenko of these duties in connection with his retirement."

The second states:

"The USSR Council of Ministers decrees:

"That Comrade G.D. Kolmogorov be relieved of his duties as first deputy minister of communications equipment industry in connection with his reassignment."

GRISHIN ATTENDS MOSCOW GORKOM CONFERENCE

PM161358 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Conference at Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Excerpt] A conference of raykom first secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen was held yesterday at Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

I.B. Bugayev, chief of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Party Organizational Work Department, and T.P. Arkhipova, chief ofthe Moscow CPSU Gorkom Propaganda and Agitation Department, delivered reports on the results of the 1984 May Day celebrations in Moscow.

L.A. Borisov, Moscow CPSU Gorkom secretary, delivered a report on the results of the meeting between Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Moscow Serp i Molot Metallurical Plant work force, and on tasks facing party, soviet, and economic organs in light of the propositions and conclusions contained in his speech at the plant.

The conference was addressed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Personnel Changes Announced

PM161418 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Moscow CPSU Gorkom Plenum"]

[Text] A Moscow Gorkom plenum has been held to consider an organizational question.

The plenum relieved I.N. Ponomarev of his duties as secretary and member of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau in connection with his transfer to other work, expressing its gratitude to him for his many years of fruitful work in the Moscow City party organization.

The plenum elected I.D. Pisarev secretary and member of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau.

The plenum relieved A.N. Nikolayev, elected first secretary of Baumanskiy CPSU Raykom, of his duties as chief of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Municipal Services Department, and expressed its gratitude to him for his work in this post.

The plenum confirmed P. Ye. Dikarev as chief of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Municipal Services Department.

PUGO REPORTS TO LATVIAN PARTY AKTIV MEETING

PM161017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 84 First Edition p 3

[Correspondent O. Meshkov report: "From a Position of Exactingness"]

[Text] Riga -- A meeting of the Latvian party aktiv has discussed the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum results and the republic party organization's tasks arising from its decisions and from the plenum speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko. The keynote speech was delivered by B.K. Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee.

The keynote speaker and other speakers noted that in recent years the republic party organization has done considerable work to increase the responsibility of cadres for the situation in their allotted areas and to develop the creative initiative of urban and rural workers. The scale of socialist competition is broadening. Virtually all sectors of Soviet Latvia's economy have coped successfully with the program for the first 4 months of this year. The whole increase in the volume of production has been achieved by increasing labor productivity. Agricultural workers have overfulfilled the plan for purchases of livestock, poultry, milk, and eggs.

Labor discipline is strengthening within production collectives, the meeting said, an extensive program of social measures is being implemented, and the population's needs are being better satisfied. Much of the credit for this belongs to the soviets. But unfortunately they are still not working in the requisite way everywhere. At times the activity of local soviets and party organizations lacks coordination.

It was pointed out from the rostrum that soviets must make fuller and bolder practical use of the great rights and potential granted to them. In particular, it is necessary to enhance their role in the exhaustive and objective evaluation of the work of economic leaders at all levels. This is especially necessary since plan discipline is still not being strictly observed everywhere. For example, a number of the republic's industrial enterprises are not fulfilling output sales targets. They include the "Latrybprom" association, a plywood association, and the Iyetsava mixed feed plant. The socialist pledges of Latvia's working people to increase the proportion of output bearing the state Seal of Quality within the overall production volume to 25 percent by the end of the 5-year plan are threatened with failure. Those particularly in areas here are the Ventspils ventilator plant and the "Mara" and "Pirmays" production associations. Work to further reduce output prime costs must be stepped up. There have been serious failures in the implementation of the comprehensive program for increasing the effectiveness of capital construction.

There was a detailed discussion of ways of increasing soviets' activeness in monitoring progress in the fulfillment of decisions and in the selection and training of soviet cadres. Mention was made of the need for a better examination of workers' political, professional, and moral qualities when they are up for promotion. The errors which resulted in the dismissal of the chairmen of the Daugavpilsskiy and Ogrskiy Rayispolkoms are intolerable.

There was also a comprehensive examination of questions connected with the school reform. It was noted that good conditions have been created in the republic for raising work on training and educating the rising generation to a new level in accordance with the reform's requirements. There are also many unused reserves, however. Thus it was proposed that the republic's Council of Ministers should attach base enterprises to schools. The network of vocational and technical colleges in Latvia's rayons must be considerably expanded. Speakers pointed to the need to further improve the ideological-political, moral, and military-patriotic education of young men and women.

The participants in the meeting expressed the belief that Latvia's Communists and working people will fulfill the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum's decisions and will make every effort to successfully implement the 11th 5-Year Plan tasks.

NABIYEV VISITS DUSHANBE CONSTRUCTION COMBINE

GF161545 Duchanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKSTANA in Russian 25 Apr 84 p 1

[Excerpts] An important role in fulfilling the proposals on the further development of the city economy of Dushanbe through 1990, which was designed by the USSR Council of Ministers jointly with the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee belongs to the Dushanbe House Construction and Installation Combine No 2, which is the biggest subunit of the Dushanbe house construction combine.

On 24 April, R.N. Nabiyev, first secretary of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee was at the combine. He acquainted himself with the work of the enterprise, met with workers and with the leading experts, and showed interest in their work, living, and recreation conditions. Special attention was devoted to the questions of accelerating the rates of technical equipment. There was also a talk about technical and material supplies, the renovation of equipment stocks, and the consolidation of cadres in production. Many questions concerned a program for the social development of the collectives.

In a speech delivered during the meeting, R.N. Nabiyev noted that in order to verify the specified far-reaching plans of the party and in order to make Dushanbe a beautiful garden, a center of industrial production, and a city of high culture and order, it is necessary that all the citizens of Dushanbe, particularly the republic's construction workers, carry out intensive work. Considerable means are allocated every year to the construction of houses and other social and cultural projects. The duty of the construction workers is to maintain the absolute fulfillment and overfulfillment of the far-reaching program for developing Dushanbe's economy.

In conclusion, R.N. Nabiyev wished the combine's collective further successes and congratulated them. The workers of the enterprise affirmed that in the year of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the republic and the Tajikistan Communist Party they will cope with the tasks assigned to them.

The meeting was attended by G.P. Pallayev, chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; K.M. Makhkamov, chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers; and A. Kh. Khalimov, first secretary of Dushanbe Gorkom.

TURKMEN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORTED

PM160901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 84 First Edition p 2

[Report by correspondent A. Grachev: "Everyone Is Involved; Communists Discuss Tasks in Fulfilling Decisions of CPSU Central Committee April Plenum"]

[Text] Askhabad -- M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkman Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report at the recent Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee plenum which discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the republic party organization's tasks stemming from its decisions and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the plenum.

"The CPSU Central Committee April Plenum," the speaker said, "set great, very important, crucial tasks. We must do everything to ensure that every Communist and every working person is profoundly imbued with an awareness of his involvement and personal responsibility for their fulfillment."

In recent years the republic has done much to improve the soviets' activity. They are performing varied work aimed at raising social production efficiency, implementing a broad program of social measures, educating the working people, and strengthening discipline and law and order. At the same time, the speakers noted, the soviets are still far from making full use of the great rights and opportunities granted to them. In many cases the party organs are obliged to supplant the soviets, and the latter have not come to terms with this situation.

Those assembled were seriously perturbed by the nonfulfillment of the pledges adopted for labor productivity growth. The enterprises of the Ministries of the Light Industry, Food Industry, Local Industry, Procurements, Motor Transport, and Highway Construction and Maintenance and also the Turkmenneft and Turkmengazprom Associations are particularly lagging behind here. The Central Committee departments and the republic's Council of Ministers must step up their exactingness toward the ministry and department leaders. "Sanctions must be stricter than ever for every disruption and any flaws perpetrated this year," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum.

Unfortunately, people in Turkmenistan do not yet always follow this instruction. Often they issue a small reprimand -- and that is the only sanction imposed. It is largely for this reason that a rise in the cost of output has been allowed at enterprises of the Ministries of the Cotton Cleaning Industry, the Meat and Dairy Industry, and the Construction Materials Industry. The construction workers are working extremely badly from one year to the next. However, the leaders of the ministries and construction organizations seem to be making no attempt to rectify the situation, knowing that they will be forgiven their personal irresponsibility, the disruptions in commissioning establishments, and the poor quality of work.

Many complaints were also made against the Ashkhabad Gorispolkom. For 3 years in succession the targets for building children's preschool insitutions have not been met, the provision of amenities for the city is being carried out poorly, and public transport is operating unsatisfactorily. The local soviets, the speakers noted, must exercise control more actively over the fulfillment of the decision they take and make more extensive use of the effective form represented by deputies' inquiries. A businesslike, creative style must be established in their work and they must rid themselves of meeting mania, red tape, and formalism.

The plenum paid special attention to questions of selecting and training soviet cadres. Their qualitative composition has improved recently. But here, too, there are many blunders and shortcomings. In 3 years the chairmen of Murgabskiy, Bakhardenskiy, Bayram-Aliyskiy, Karabekaulskiy, and Tedzhenskiy Ispolkoms have been dismissed for various abuses of their official position. The party committees must make a better study of soviet workers' political, professional, and moral qualities and when promoting them must pay greater heed to the opinion of party organizations and labor collectives.

The plenum participants comprehensively discussed questions connected with the school reform and voiced proposals as to how best to implement it. Every school and vocational and technical college must have a base enterprise where it is possible to open workshops, shops, and sections. It was said that it is necessary consistently to improve young people's ideological-political, moral, and military patriotic education. The standard of party leadership of public education and vocational and technical education must be improved.

The plenum participants gave assurances that the Communists and all working people of the republic will fulfill the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and worthily greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the republic and its Communist Party and the centenary of Turkmenistan's voluntary association with Russia.

PRAVDA REVIEWS SOCIALIST COMPETITION THROUGH APRIL

PM151919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed "All-Union Socialist Competition Diary": "What Has Been Achieved Is Not the Limit"]

[Text] Industry

The results of industry's work for the first 4 months show convincingly that the country's working people are replying with deeds to the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenum decisions and are striving in every way to increasing production and efficiency. During the pre-May socialist competition, for example, more than 200,000 Moscow workers fulfilled personal targets for the first 5 or even 6 months and 60,000 workers coped with the targets for the first 4 years or for the 5-year period as a whole. The capital's advanced drivers have pledged to increase vehicle operating times to 12 hours per day and collectives of a number of industrial enterprises have contracted with railroad workers to reduce above-norm idle times for freightcars during freight operations.

The Leninist communist subbotnik in April made a considerable contribution to the 5-year plan's account. The participants in the labor festival extracted 1.3 million metric tons of coal, produced 920 tractors, sewn goods worth R52 million, and furniture worth R15.1 million, and construction workers did contract work worth R214 million.

Overall, according to the USSR Central Statistical Administration's figures, the January-April plan for industrial output sales volume was 102 percent fulfilled. A considerable quantity of gas, coal and iron ore, much metal output, synthetic resins and plastics, chemical fibers, and quite a lot of instruments, automation equipment, computers, and various consumer goods were produced above the plan.

In comparison with January-April last year, the total volume of industrial output rose by 4.9 percent and labor productivity was 102 percent fulfilled. Some 96 percent of the increase in production was obtained by this factor compared to 90 percent according to the yearly plan estimates. All union republics and industrial ministries coped with the targets for output sales and increasing labor productivity.

But not all collectives achieved the planned indicators. The amount of oil, including gas condensate, commercial timber, and lumber produced was below the plan and below the additional target set for this period. Enterprises of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry failed to fulfill the plan for the production of large electrical machines, enterprises of the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building did not fulfill the chemical equipment production plan, and enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry did not fulfill the linen production plan.

The effect on the national economy is particularly tangible when pledges for the delivery of output to customers are not met. Associations and enterprises of the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, the Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing, and the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry are in arrears in this respect. According to the contract and job-order products list, they have a shortfall of output worth more than R400 million in all.

According to the work calendar we are now in the middle of the second quarter. Leaders of sectors and labor collectives and party, trade union, and Komsomol committees must take effective measures to make up for the backlog before the end of the 6-month period and to ensure steady and even-paced work in all sectors.

To this end it is important to introduce the experience of advanced workers everywhere, to raise organization and discipline in work still higher, and to make better use of equipment.

The task of improving output quality remains topical. Much is being done in this sphere but manufacturing enterprises are still receiving a large number of complaints. A lot of output has to be repaired before its guarantee period has elapsed. Suffice it to say that in the first quarter alone one customer in three had to return a color television set for premature repair and one tape recorder in six had to be returned for this reason. Much fabric, clothing, and footwear is piling up at production depots after being rejected by trade because of poor quality. It is necessary to increase the effectiveness of economic incentives and the responsibility of workers, specialists, controllers, and economic leaders for the standard of production and for the honor of the collective's name.

Agriculture

On the Lenin Sovkhoz in Yaroslavl the socialist competition winner's pennant was presented to members of Communist V. Tyuvin's financially autonomous link. It was first to complete the sowing of grain crops and did this excellently. It was followed in the completion of this task by other nonregulated collectives. They needed 70 hours to get the seed into the soil. And the focus of the sowing work has immediately switched to the vegetable plantations.

The situation is changing rapidly on the country's arable farms. Farms in the Non-Chernozem Zone are sowing flax and potatoes. The harvesting equipment is being prepared. Work is continuing in the grain fields. The graingrowers' units have gone out into the fields in the Orenburg region, the Tatar ASSR, Chelyabinsk Oblast, and Kazakhstan's virgin land oblasts. Sunflowers and corn are being sown in the Ukraine, Moldavia, and the North Caucasus. But in the cotton plantations in Turkmenistan, for example, the first comprehensive treatment of the cotton shoots has begun. Many areas have begun applying additional top dressing to crops and some have begun irrigation.

Arable farmers have many cares these days and one of the main cares is for the next grain harvest, the basis of the food stocks. An area of 65.8 million hectares of spring crops have now been sown. About 18 million hectares were added to the sown area in 1 week. The rate is good. There are laggards, however. It is all the more important to focus attention on the "secrets" of pacemakers. Thus arable farmers in Bashkir ASSR helped to substantially improve the work results of wide-level units [shirokozakhvantyye agregaty]. When these units went over to round-the-clock operation the sowing pace doubled. Those subunits working to contract have been outstanding.

Attention is being drawn to the fact that the pacemakers in labor competition are combining a high work rate with excellent work quality. Latvia's arable farmers set the usual flax-sowing schedule for the week. Also, flax collectives working to contract are not just sowing areas earlier than usual but are also ensuring that the crop ripens at different times which will make it possible to gather it with reduced manpower. The organization of the "northern silk" harvesting campaign has also been well thought out in advance.

Many farms in different parts of the country are preparing for the "green [animal feed] harvest" and the harvest work in good time. Some 92 percent of tractors, 85 percent of trucks, 82 percent of flail mowers, and 80 percent of tractor mowers have been repaired. Feed production equipment has been made ready on most kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Transcaucasus republics and Moscow Oblast.

Machine operators on some farms in Kazakhstan, the RSFSR, and Turkmenia are slow to prepare the silage and feed harvesting combines. This is particularly intolerable since the procurement of feed has already virtually begun. In particular, farms in the North Osetian ASSR are harvesting rape which is yielding up to 300 quintals of protein-rich matter per hectare. Livestock units are impatiently awaiting the feed.

The purchase of livestock and poultry on the country's farms by 1 May had increased by 8 percent in comparison with the same date last year, the purchase of milk had increased by 6 percent, and the purchase of eggs by 3 percent. Stockraisers achieved a particularly large increase in Estonia (34 percent) and Lithuania (25 percent). Among dairy farm workers, the outstanding kolkhozes and sovkhozes were in Belorussia where 13 percen more dairy output was purchased than last year, and in Kazakhstan and Kirghizia where 11 percent more output was produced. Their experience should be adopted everywhere, above all in Uzbekistan where the procurement of livestock, poultry, and milk has fallen

May does not allow arable workers any respite. Every day, every hour is subordinated to the fight for the harvest and to increasing the production of livestock output. Successes will go to those who are most organized and disciplined.

MARCHUK ADDRESSES POWDER METALLURGY CONFERENCE

PM161234 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 8 May 84 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Strengthening the Links Between Science and Production"]

[Excerpts] A scientific-practical conference on the prevention of machine component wear by filming or coating them with powder lubricants ended in Navoi 7 May. The topicality of this problem was emphasized at the meeting between Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and workers from Moscow's Serp i Molot metallurgical plant.

Taking part in the conference's work were leaders of a number of union and republic ministries and departments, eminent scientists, and representatives of industrial enterprises.

G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, emphasized in his opening speech that the extensive use of powder metallurgy methods is an important trend in resolving the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress concerning the improvement of production quality, the reduction of material consumption, and the enhancement of production efficiency. The increased output of high quality metal powders and finished products made from them will make it possible to enhance the reliability and durability of equipment and achieve a fundamental improvement in the utilization of machines and equipment and reduction in the primary cost of finished products.

Taking part in the conference's work were N.D. Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers; V.I. Chudin, USSR minister of construction, road, and municipal machine building; S.A. Afanasyev, USSR minister of heavy and transport machine building; I.G. Anisimkin, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; A.R. Khodzhayev deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers; and A.S. Sadykov, president of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences.

RAILWAYS MINISTRY CORRECTS KALININGRAD PROBLEMS

LD162108 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian in the 1430 GMT Vremya newscast on 16 May carries a 3-minute video report on goods freight at Kaliningrad.

The newsreader recalls that in March a Kaliningrad correspondent reported that a large quantity of cargo had built up at the town's sea port dockyard. An extract from that report is then replayed: The correspondent notes that up to 1/3 of the wagons were leaving the port empty, while goods were piling up on the dockside. In the wake of this report, a letter to the editorial office from the Ministry of Railways "acknowledged that the criticism was valid and outlined measures for mitigating the delays." Video shows an extract from the original video report with shots of ships being unloaded; trains standing on the dockside; drums, timber and other cargo standing on the dockside; and a letter headed with the Ministry of Railways insignia.

Reporting on the situation there today, the correspondent notes it is sufficient merely to look at the scene to see that order has been restored. The port is now supplied with enough wagons, and even more than enough, to ensure the transportation of all cargo. He then interviews a railway official, identified by caption as A.A. Lukashenya, at the port, who pledges complete efficiency in future. Video shows cranes and ships at the dockside, with the words "April 1984" superimposed as caption; cargo being unloaded and loaded into railway wagons; and trains leaving the dockside.

SIXTH SIBERIAN GAS PIPELINE PARTIALLY COMPLETED

LD161234 Moscow TASS in English 1129 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 16 TASS -- A third of the 3,000 km long gas pipeline Urengoy-Centre-2 has been completed. This is the sixth pipeline built by Soviet construction workers since the beginning of the eighties to pump fuel from Siberia to the country's European part.

It is the last one envisaged by a five-year programme which provides for pumping natural gas from Western Siberia to the Soviet Union's European part and abroad. Gas production in that region will grow by 200 billion cubic metres during these years.

The gas pipeline is being built parallel with the main Urengoy-Centre-1 on which the last strength and air-tightness tests of pipes are nearing completion. The bulk of work is being done along the section stretching from the Ural Mountains to the country's central regions. In winter, when the marshes of Western Siberia, impassible in summertime, are frozen, the building of the northern section of the gas mains will be started and its construction fully completed.

The work on the gas pipeline is being conducted ahead of schedule, a TASS correspondent has learned at the USSR Ministry for the Construction of Oil and Gas Industry Enterprises. The rates and reliability of the construction of large-diametre pipelines, achieved by Soviet builders, will make it possible to implement the unprecedented programme of building six gas mains. The overall length of the pipelines is about 20,000 kilometres.

Five transcontinental pipelines from Siberia to the country's centre have been built since the early eighties. Four of them, including the export gas pipeline Siberia-Western Europe, are already operating.

The USSR's Energy Programme to go up to the end of the century envisages a growth of Siberian gas production and transportation up to the 1990s, after which the volumes of fuel transportation along the east-west direction will be stabilised.

FURTHER PROGRESS REPORTS ON SPRING SOWING

PM140615 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 May 84 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "The Sowing Season's Decisive Days"]

[Text] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by the beginning of May spring crops had been sown on 48 million hectares in the country. This is almost one-third of the area allocated to them. During the past week, spring crops were sown on 13.3 million hectares, which is the highest result achieved during the current sowing campaign. Rows of green shoots have appeared on considerable areas. Barley is beginning to fill out on early sowings in southern areas.

This is a most crucial time for agro-industrial complex personnel -- the decisive days of spring sowing are here. Tractors are humming day and night in the fields of the Ukraine, the Chernozem and Non-Chernozem Zones, the Volga region, Siberia, and Kazakhstan. Farmers are endeavoring to get the seed into the ground within the optimum deadlines, obtain vigorous shoots, lay a firm foundation for the harvest, and fulfill the pledges adopted for the 4th year of the 5-year plan.

The prevailing weather conditions put pressure on farm leaders, specialists, and machine operators to make use of every hour, to further increase machine productivity, and complete sowing in all zones in time. The work pace on Saratov Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes is high. Here spring crops have been sown on more than 3 million hectares. The sowing of early spring crops, mainly wheat, is virtually completed. Machine operators on Bazarno-Karabulakskiy Rayon's Pobeda Kolkhoz took only 48 hours to complete the sowing of early crops.

Sowing has been carried out on more than four-fifths of the planned area in Kursk and Tambov Oblasts, on two-thirds in Orel and Tula Oblasts, and half the area in the Mordovian and Chuvash ASSR's. A total of 23.5 million hectares of spring crops have been sown in the RSFSR. Sowing has advanced in the republic to the North, the Volga-Vatka, and Urals regions. Dry weather favors the acceleration of the work pace in Ivanovo, Kostroma, and Yaroslavl Oblasts, where sowing is only just beginning. Machine operators are taking their machines out into the fields in Orenburg Oblast, the Bashkir and Tatar ASSR's, and Chelyabinsk Oblast -- a major supplier of wheat for food.

In these and other places it is particularly important to attend to moisture retention in the fields and to ensure that all work is carried out within the shortest possible time. After all, delays in harrowing and sowing by just 1 day result in yields being reduced by 1.5-2 quintals per hectare. A great deal is being done to increase moisture reserves in the Altay, where more than 1,000 tractor units are engaged in harrowing fall-plowed fields and fallow land. Preparing for mass sowing, farmers in the eastern parts of the country have to attend to yet another task which brooks no delay -- getting rid of the grain fields' worst weed -- wild oats. The weather favors its appearance. For this reason soil cultivation techniques preventing the growth of wild oats and the full dose of weedkillers must be applied everywhere.

Winter crops are now mainly at the stage of stem extension. Their development is proceeding faster than normal. In most areas their state has improved. Farms have carried out top-dressing of the sowings, and the edges of fields are being treated against cereal bugs (klop-cherepashka). According to reports from the local level, intensive growth of winter crop green bulk is now in progress, and moisture reserves in the soil are not adequate everywhere.

USSR Ministry of Agriculture specialists believe that the uneven development of winter crop plants can be dealt with by treating sowings with TUR and other growth retarding regulators [retardant]. Supplies of them are available. The main thing is to avoid delays in their application, carry this work out to a high quality, and create conditions for the productive utilization of moisture and for obtaining a big harvest.

In the RSFSR, Kazakhstan, the Ukraine, and Belorussia sowing of hulled and leguminous crops continues. Rice has been sown on 49,000 hectares. This work is lagging somewhat in the Kuban, Dagestan, and Astrakhan Oblasts. Sunflowers have been sown on 2.5 million hectares. In the south Ukraine, Kuban and the Volga region the sunflower sowing plan has been fulfilled 50 percent.

A great deal of work awaits corn growers. The weather has not favored sowing everywhere. So far grain corn occupies 1.3 million hectares. This is considerably less than at the beginning of May last year. The sowing of corn must be markedly accelerated in the interests of the harvest, particularly in Stavropol Kray, Rostov Oblast, the Ukraine, the autonomous republics of the North Caucasus, and the Central Chernozem region. Rising temperatures are rapidly warming the soil, thus creating the conditions necessary for sowing. It is important to comply strictly with the entire range of industrial corn cultivation techniques.

Sugar beets occupy 3.2 million hectares, or 91 percent of the plan. Cotton sowing has been completed in the main. Sowing of long-fiber flax is in full swing. Potatoes have been planted on 813,000 hectares, and vegetables have been sown on 601,000 hectares, which is less than by this time last year. The efforts of vegetable plantation workers must be channeled into overcoming the lag and creating a reliable foundation for the harvest. Sowing of soybeans, perennial and annual grasses, and cucurbits continues on farms. In the south of the country harvesting of alfalfa has started.

May is putting pressure on farmers. Every day, every hour must be used for the harvest.

RSFSR Progress

LD142024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 14 May 84

[Unnamed correspondent's interview with Yuriy Alekseyevich Nikitin, deputy head of the Main Administration for Grain Crops of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture; date and place not specified -- recorded]

[Summary] [Correspondent] Yuriy Alekseyevich, could you tell us how sowing is progressing in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the Russian Federation?

[Nikitin] Spring crops have been planted on more than half the planned area, and grain and pulse crops have been planted on 60 percent of the planned area. Bryansk, Vladimir, Moscow and other oblasts have completed their grain sowing, while Yaroslavl, Kostroma and Kalinin Oblasts are still continuing. Compared with last year, more organic and mineral fertilizers have been used, the ground has been prepared very carefully, and an effort has been made to cut down on sowing time.

[Correspondent] Yuriy Alekseyevich, how is sowing progressing in the country as a whole at the moment?

[Nikitin] According to figures from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by last week 18 million hectares were sown with spring crops, and among them, more than 9 million hectares were sown to grain crops and pulses, excluding corn, and the total of spring crops sown according to figures for 7 May covered almost 66 million hectares; the total for grain crops and pulses was 36.5 million hectares, in other words, 40 percent of the area planned. Spring crops are being planted in all the union republics; grain crops are being sown in Altay Kray and Krasnoyarskiy Kray, the Kurgan, Perm, Chelyabinsk, Kemerovo, Tyumen and Irkutsk Oblasts. Groat crop sowing is expanding: millet has been sown on 300,000 hectares, and buckwheat on 200,000 hectares. Much attention is being paid to this last crop which is in increasing demand; it is being sown at a fast pace in Bryansk, Ryazan, Voronezh, Kursk, Saratov Oblasts and Stavropol Kray. Rice is being sown on a massive scale in difficult conditions this year; so far one-quarter of the planned area has been covered with it. Corn for grain sowing is nearing completion in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, the Moldavian SSR as well as in the steppe areas of the Ukraine. Sunflower sowing is coming to an end in the southern areas of the country: mass sowing of this crop is in progress in Volgograd, Rostov, Kuybyshev, and Orenburg Oblasts and the Bashkir Autonomous Republic. A total of 80 percent of the planned quota has been sown. Sugar beet planting is near completion and covers 3.3 million hectares; only the Bashkir and Tatar Autonomous Republics and Altay Kray are still planting it. Almost one-half the planned area has been covered by potatoes and vegetables.

[Correspondent] In many places seedlings of interrow crops have appeared already. How is work going on with tending the sown areas?

[Nikitin] It is better organized this year; where it is essential we are using chemicals to fight against winter crops diseases and particular attention is being paid to exterminating weeds on grain plantations with herbicides, the efficiency of which is high. But on individual farms we are still being let down by poor workmanship in this area. The sunflower and corn plantations have received pre-seedling harrowing. Sunflower seedlings have appeared on 1.5 million hectares, and their post-seedling harrowing has begun. Sugar beet seedling harrowing is continuing. Cotton seedlings have come up on 77 percent of the area planted and they are being tended.

[Correspondent] But probably in a number of places harvesting has already begun?

[Nikitin] Hot-house vegetables are being harvested in the sheltered soil. In the open soil spring vegetables are being gathered. 5 percent more vegetable produce is being delivered to the state compared with the same time last year. Harvesting of alfalfa and other feed crops has begun in Uzbekistan, Turkmenia, Tajikistan, Azerbaijan and the southern oblasts of the Ukraine. In Kashkadarinskaya and Surkhandarinskaya Oblasts haymaking has begun.

PLANT PRODUCES, DISPENSES COLORADO BEETLE REMEDY

PM161426 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 84 First Edition p 7

[Ye. Zaytsev report: "'Controlling' the Colorado Beetle"]

[Text] Tselinograd Oblast -- In March the Progress plant sent the Selkhozkhimiya associations in Moldavia and Voroshilovgrad Oblast about 10 metric tons of dried bitoxibacillin. Part of the output was "cultivated" from a new strain developed by specialists at the enterprise.

Bitoxibacillin -- a biological agent for protecting plants against insects -- is still quite new to agronomists, amateur gardeners, and truck farmers. In fact it was used on a large scale for the first time in the treatment of forests. In this treatment, leaf roller moths, silkworms, and geometridae are completely destroyed.

It took time to develop the strains of bacteria whose spores are contained in bitoxibacillin and which are effective against horticultural pests. The preparation which the Progress plant began producing at the start of 1984 kills the Colorado beetle -- the real scourge of potato plantations. The fields need only between one and three treatments for each new generation of insects, and the following year they will be pest-free.

"Certain chemical plant protection agents," the plant's chief microbiologist, M. Veshnikina, explains, "can accumulate in organisms and have a harmful effect on them. Biological agents are absolutely harmless to people, birds, animals, and useful insects. Bitoxibacillin is one of six biological preparations made by our plant."

My interlocutor handed me a cellophane packet containing a light brown powder. One gram contains at least 45 billion bacteria spores. In a solution prepared with warm water which is then sprayed on potato plants, the spores multiply rapidly. Inside the body of a beetle feeding on the leaves, the bacteria poisons and destroys the beetle's digestive tract.

The shop where the bitoxibacillin is "cooked" is bright and dry. You can almost feel the smell of the yeast. There are virtually no people there -- just an operator moving about swiftly in his white coat at the far end of the building. Instead there are lots of instruments controlling production processes automatically. The electric motors fitted to each boiler hum steadily. The containers are enormous: their base stands on the ground floor. You look inside through little windows: the blades of the pump slowly stir the glistening mash, accelerating the ripening of the spores. Then they are dried and packed. Small packs for sale to the population, large packs for kolkhozes and sovkhozes. By the way, the new preparation is selling extremely well in the Priroda stores in Stepnogorsk, where the plant is located, and in Tselinograd.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINE MINISTER CITES SHORTCOMINGS

LD151728 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0910 GMT on 15 May carries an interview by Aleksandr Belotserkovets with Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, Yezhevskiy USSR minister of tractor and agricultural machine-building, on the importance of high-quality field equipment to agricultural efficiency.

The level of integrated mechanization in agriculture largely determines the amount of progress in improving agricultural performance, Yezhevskiy says. Machinery supplies to farms have been improved in recent years and the quality of the tractor pool is being renewed. "However," Yezhevskiy said, "it has to be admitted that the demand for high-productivity equipment is far from being completely satisfied."

This is why decisions were taken last April on measures for renewing equipment in the countryside. Yezhevskiy says about 600 types of new and modernized machines are to be designed and put into production in the years ahead. In the present 5-year plan period, output of agricultural machinery is to be increased by 45 percent. Design and production rates have to be raised to achieve this. In 1983 70 new and modernized machines were developed. The outdated T-100-M tractor has been withdrawn from production at the Chelyabinsk tractor works, as has been the T-74 tractor at the Kharkov tractor works. Over the entire 5-year plan period, 42 types of machines not up to modern demands have been withdrawn from production.

Yezhevskiy says new generations of machinery for soil protection and fertilizing operations are being readied for production. The Rostselmash design office is busy developing a new family of Don combine harvesters.

Yezhevskiy says the Krasnoyarsk combine works has manufactured the first new Yenisey-1200 combines, and they will be made operational in the present season. The new T-150 caterpillar vehicle has been produced at the Kharkov tractor works. Ryazan combine works has produced a new potato-harvesting combine. All this is merely the start of something big. The main work lies ahead, Yezhevskiy says.

"The recently held session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo pointed out the shortcomings of the ministry in its nonproduction of a number of new machines and slow growth in output of harrowing machines for high-power tractors, Yezhevskiy says. "It analyzed severely and thoroughly progress in fulfilling the decisions taken in April of last year. For we have to admit that we did not succeed in securing the fulfillment of all the tasks in the development of a number of important machines. The issue of the quality of the delivered equipment remains acute, both in the inadequate finishing of the designs and in the violation of assembly-line discipline in their production. In order to rapidly eliminate these shortcomings, we are taking measures to consolidate the experimental base of design offices, to raise the labor efficiency of designers and technologists, and to impose proper discipline at the works of the branch."

Energy-saving and no-waste methods are being employed in the production of new machinery and automatic control gear is being used more to improve the quality of equipment, Yezhevskiy says.

The ministry enterprises have fulfilled the 4-month plan for industrial output and spare part production and the tasks for supplying spring sowing equipment have been met, Yezhevskiy says.

Yezhevskiy says despite the positive results for the 4-month plan fulfillment, certain enterprises are still displaying shortcomings through miscalculations in production oganization and planning within the works. Energy and metal economies are not being made at the required level. "In order to solve the tasks of supplying modern equipment to agriculture, we need to double the branch's production potential and to design and expand 147 enterprises and build 19 new ones, Yezhevskiy says. It is to be stressed that the ministry, fulfilling the provisions of the December 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee aimed at the rational and economical use of the large material resources allocated to the branch, is directing funds in priority to the reconstruction and technical re-equipping of enterprises, and we are taking large scale measures to improve the matter in hand.

"However, despite the growth in the construction and assembly work carried out in 1983, compared to 1982, the plan for this index was unfortunately not fulfilled at the ministry's enterprises. Of the 55 capacities planned for commissioning, only 51 capacities were commissioned. And unfortunately, the plan for the 4 months of this year has also not been fulfilled. At present, measures are being taken with the construction ministries to make up for the permitted slippages. Joint collegiums have been held. However, a number of serious shortcomings still remain at present in the organization of construction."

Yezhevskiy says measures are also being taken to improve social and consumer amenities.

BAGIROV, MAMEDOV HEAR AZERBAIJAN SHORTCOMINGS

GF110950 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1600 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has held a meeting on the progress made in the work in the republic's economic domain and the effort made to upgrade agro-industrial production in accordance with the decisions of the February and April 1984 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the addresses delivered by Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Isay Mamedov, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, briefed the meeting. Also addressing the convocation were Tel'man Orudzhev, minister of fruit and vegetable industry; Yunis Rzayev, chairman of the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking; Nadir Guseynbayev, first deputy minister of agriculture; Salih Kerimov, chairman of the State Committee for [words indistinct]; Isay Mamedov, chairman of the Caspian Rural Chemical Production Administration [title as heard]; Rustam Tataraliyev, first secretary of the (Berde) Rayon Party Committee; Feyruz Mustafayev, first secretary of the (Shemakhi) Rayon; (Rahshan Kodzhamanov), first secretary of the [name indistinct] Rayon; and Mamed Mamedov, first secretary of the (Sadyrabad) Rayon.

The speakers pointed out that the agricultural workers, just like the rest of the republic's toilers, fully approve the decisions adopted by the February and April Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. The agricultural workers bear in mind the following statement made by Comrade Chernenko: A very important stage is being experienced in the current 5-year plan period. [words indistinct], and an increased effort is required in the economic field. Thus, they are further improving the work in the (?fields) and establishments under complex weather conditions.

However, the meeting noted that the achievements obtained do not meet the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee plenums and the tasks assigned to the agro-industrial complex by the all-union economic meeting held in the CPSU Central Committee. The work in the fields of a number of rayons is not being carried out as required. Work related to sowing of seeds (?in a number of rayons) has not been finished. The pace in the sowing of maize, soya beans, [word indistinct], and other vegetables is slow. Although work related to cotton is satisfactory, the work among establishments related to processing cotton is (?slow). It is necessary that all work related to [words indistinct] be stepped up. (?The first complex processing of cotton) should be completed as early as possible and the necessary conditions should be created for the next high cotton harvest.

The agrotechnical measures complex in all summer grain cereals (?centers) must be consistently realized. However, workers of a number of rayons and establishments are giving way to a number of difficulties and overlooking (?shortcomings). Particular attention should be attached to [words indistinct]. In general, the grain cereals situation is satisfactory. And, there are genuine opportunities in every rayon to increase productivity. [sentence indistinct] The task of grain growers is to increase sowing of grain cereals and produce more nourishing and high quality varieties of grain.

This year, vegetable growers [words indistinct]. Because of bad weather conditions, there has been deficiency in vegetable production. In view of this, particular importance should be attached to organizing at the highest level the (?transfer of vegetables to the republic's residential) and industrial centers.

Taking this into consideration, vegetable growers should be required to feel serious responsibility while fulfilling every order for sending high quality vegetables to the republic's markets.

Lack of progress has been observed to a certain extent in the realization of the agro-technical measures in viticulture plantations. [sentence indistinct] The question of struggling against pests and diseases related to the viticulture industry is a priority task. The republic has adequate supplies of toxic chemical substances and they should be successfully (?utilized) for the sake of further production.

The participants in the meeting also drew attention to shortcomings in the production of livestock products. [sentence indistinct] A number of establishments have upset plans related to the sale of meat, milk, eggs, and [word indistinct] to the state. The priority task of agrarian unions is to become familiar with work in every establishment and firm in depth and take effective measures to improve it. The rain the republic gets in summer helps hay [ot] grow better. Therefore, it is necessary to [words indistinct], succeed in cutting hay at least four times a year, and substantially raise the quality of fodder.

The realization of the provisions plan is [words indistinct]. Therefore, matters related to this should be consistently discussed in meetings held by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, agrarian industry establishments, party organizations, and workers' collectives as well as in sessions held by [word indistinct], and rayon and city party committees.

Comrade Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, summarized the meeting.

Also participating in the meeting were Svetlana Kasumova, Vasiliy Konovalov, Gasan Seidov, Gasan Gasanov, Gadzhibaba Efendiyev, Boris Kevorkov, and Lidiya Rasulova.

GOVERNMENT DECISION ON CROP SEED STORAGE

LD151522 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] We begin the news broadcast with a decision taken by the USSR Council of Ministers on supplementary measures for preparing the USSR Ministry of Procurement's material and technical base for receiving and providing for the storage of this year's grain- and oil-bearing crop seed.

The decision makes it incumbent upon the USSR Ministry of Procurement, the councils of ministers of union and autonomous republics, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms to ensure the timely and high-quality procurement of grain reception and grain processing and storage of the harvest. This year alone, extra graindryers with a total capacity of 4,000 tons an hour are to be built and put into operation, and an extra 600 heavy-load unloading vehicles and other machinery are to be employed.

EDITORIAL ON NEED FOR PURITY OF PARTY RANKS

PM161534 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 May 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Party Reinforcement"]

[Text] Party reinforcement... This means more and more people constantly joining the party's ranks -- the ranks of fighters for communism. Years go by and generations of Communists succeed one another, but the CPSU's loyalty to Lenin's behest, which resounded back at the beginning of this century -- to safeguard the party's firmness, steadfastness, and purity and raise the party member's title and significance higher, higher, and higher -- remains immutable.

Today, when the party is resolving tasks of communist construction on a huge scale and complexity and when its leading role and its responsibility to the Soviet people for the motherland's destiny have increased, exactingness toward those entering the party has also increased, as reflected in the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. The process of the growth and strengthening of the ranks of our party, which now unites approximately 18.5 million Communists, is taking place in accordance with their guidelines, it was pointed out at the recent session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. Party committees are stepping up educational work with the new reinforcement and its ideological, political, and moral tempering. Increasing demands are being made on party members for observance of the CPSU Rules and the norms of party life.

All these positive trends are totally characteristic of political organs and party organizations in the Army and Navy. They show constant concern for the enhancement of the party reinforcement's quality and for its accordance with the high demands of the times.

Definite positive experience in work on admitting young Communists to the CPSU and educating them has been accumulated, for example, in the political organs and party organizations of the Moscow, Carpathian, Kiev, and Urals Military Districts and the Northern Fleet. The political directorates there regularly examine questions of party building, analyze party statistical data, and listen to political department chiefs and secretaries of party commissions, party committees, and bureaus for the purpose of exchanging experience and drawing up appropriate recommendations. The need to strengthen party influence, above all, in subunits on combat duty and fulfilling other responsible tasks is taken fully into consideration in selection for the CPSU.

Concern for replenishing Army and Navy party organizations with fresh forces means concern for ensuring success in the most important sectors determining unit and ship combat readiness and for strengthening organization and discipline. Here there must be no haste, no superficial approach to assessing people's professional and political qualities, and no chasing after numbers. V.I. Lenin taught that the party's strength is determined not so much by the numbers of its members as by their high qualities and ideological conviction. This requires strict and unswerving observance of the principle of individual selection for the party, greater exactingness toward sponsors for the comprehensive study of those being recommended for the CPSU, greater objectiveness in assessing them, and fuller consideration of the opinion of Communists and nonparty people about someone entering the party -- for which purpose admission to the CPSU at open party meetings is to be practiced more widely. We should always remember also the great educational significance of the atmosphere of and the very procedure for admission to the party.

The party commissions are entrusted with especially great responsibility for the purity of the party's ranks. It is on their principledness and exactingness that the qualitative composition of the party's reinforcement largely depends.

However, life shows that in some places, on the pretext of strengthening party influence in subunits, the admission of conscripted soldiers and sergeants as party candidates is being accelerated without in-depth and comprehensive study of them. In the desire to ensure a deep party stratum among military school graduates, the business of admitting party members and candidates is sometimes turned into a production line, as the saying goes. Thus, at the Kacha A.F. Myasnikov Higher Military Aviation Pilots' School more than one-third of the total number of people who joined the party during the year were admitted as CPSU candidates and members during June and July 1983.

"In calling the Bolshevik Party the party of the future, Lenin linked this with the constant influx of young, vigorous forces into it," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said at his meeting with the workers of Moscow's Serp i Molot Metallurgical Plant. "Today almost three-fourths of the total number of people admitted to the party come from the Komsomol." This obliges Komsomol organizations to approach the assessment of those being recommended with great exactingness and principledness. However, we still encounter instances where the substance of the recommendations they make is like a testimonial of praise which notes not a single shortcoming.

In its resolution on the main results of the reports and elections in the party and the tasks of party organizations, the CPSU Central Committee demands that efforts to improve the qualitative composition of the party's ranks not be relaxed, instances of the acceleration of the admission of new members be prevented, and the careful selection of really progressive people for the CPSU be ensured. Party organizations must constantly ensure the education of young Communists in the spirit of high ideological commitment and strictest observance of the CPSU Rules and the norms and traditions of party life.

The results of a person's practical activity are the criterion of his party-mindedness. It is necessary to proceed from just this in educating young Communists, to persistently involve them in active social life, and strive to ensure their vanguard role in combat and political training and military discipline, and their participation in the work of the party organization and in the fulfillment of its decisions. It must be one of the constant concerns of party committees, bureaus, and party organizations secretaries to involve young Communists in party missions and to monitor their fulfillment. Primary party organizations must keep an eye on young Communists during their time as candidates and regularly hear reports from them on their involvement in party work, on the enhancement of their political knowledge, and on the fulfillment of their official duty.

Solicitously raising and educating the party's reinforcement on the basis of the Leninist norms and principles of party membership, developing the activeness and initiatives of young Communists, and ensuring their vanguard role in service and discipline means helping to strengthen party influence on all aspects of the life and activity of troops and naval forces and to enhance the combat readiness of units and ships.

GENERAL DENIES LOSS OF HEROIC SPIRIT AMONG YOUTH

PM151758 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 13 May 1984 carries on pages 1 and 2 a 3,100-word article by Komsomol Prize winner Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Lieutenant General D.A. Volkogonov entitled "The Height of Bravery." In connection with the molding of the new man as one of the "key problems" of the new party program, Volkogonov discusses the question of heroism.

Rejecting Western claims that socialism is finding it increasingly hard to generate the kind of heroic enthusiasm in young people that was found in the past, Volkogonov quotes Lenin's statement about heroic deeds being "hidden in everyday life." "You have to be able to recognize them," the article says. Having discussed military heroism and drawn a distinction between true heroism and recklessness, using a U.S. example to illustrate the latter, Volkogonov discusses at length the "heroism of mass, everyday work," emphasizing its "collective" nature and reiterating Lenin's idea of instilling "heroic consciousness." The article takes pains to play down the individual element of heroism by saying that "only the people can produce true heroes from their midst," thus rejecting "elitist" notions; "people support only those heroes who associate all their actions, thoughts and hopes with the public good, the public interest"; "actions that do not have a progressive social direction, even when they are performed in extreme conditions, have nothing to do with heroism."

ALTUNIN ENCOURAGES DRAFTEES ON MILITARY SERVICE

PM161001 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 9 May 1984 carries on its front page a 1,700-word interview with Hero of the Soviet Union Army General A.T. Altunin, USSR chief of civil defense and deputy defense minister, by A. Murtazayev, date and place unspecified, under the rubric "The Fatherland's Soldiers" and the headline "The Day That Ushered in Peace," in which Altunin reminisces about his experiences during World War II. In answer to a question concerning what he would wish for those young people due to be drafted next spring, in the year of the 40th anniversary of Victory Day, Altunin says in part:

"You will be joining the service in a significant year. This is a particular honor.

"Prepare for service in good time, particularly in the moral respect. Your youth will assist you to withstand the trials. But the ability to endure, to be in control of oneself, to have strong nerves -- you must cultivate these qualities in yourselves.

"Continue the traditions of your fathers and grandfathers. But the main thing is to create your own, new traditions. Each generation must make its own contribution. We live in troubled times. Our resolute course toward peace is opposed by the aggressive policy of U.S.-led international imperialism. Cherish peace, defend it in the name of the earth's future. And remember, the stronger you are, the more reliable peace will be."